HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PURE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S CARVIC.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE IN... TRAVEL...
The Special Tours and F... way Companies, Steam... of interest along the... information, the Rous... Northern, Central, Sou...
WITH A COLO...
BO...
Printed & Published at the...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Leaves Bombay
P.S. PESHAWUR	3877	870	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
P.S. BOMBAY	3503	1200	H. T. Westcott	14th "
R.M.S. PENINSULAR	6915	1300	A. C. Loosley	21st "
P.S. ARCOLA	3320	800	T. F. Sheers	28th "
R.M.S. HIMALAYA	5959	2700		4th Nov.
P.S. ...	3945	700		11th "
R.M.S. ROME				18th "
P.S. INDUS				25th "
R.M.S. ORIENTAL				2nd Dec.
				9th "
				16th "

Single and ... by ... Mail ... to ... Passengers must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at ... before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon ... previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the ... calling to convey passengers on board, and only hand-... will be received.
Attention of passengers is called to the importance of ... their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

18th Oct.	1st Nov.
15th Nov.	29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	7th October.
MARO				
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnoehing	4,602	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. ...

THROUGH TICKETS TO ... & ...
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	330	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 6, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passages, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th, 1893.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3,190	9th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Purchase and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,938	7th Nov.
ANSA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,305	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
PASSPORTS AND ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Towns and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "NEVASA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S. S. "ALTMORE"
IS EXPECTED to ARRIVE on the 7th Instant from LONDON via KURRACHEE.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay freight PRINCES or ... DELIVERY ... where the vessel will discharge.
Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s.s. "Altmore."
October 4th, 1893.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ticks for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1893, at 3 P.M. in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate Application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 13th November, 1893.
Printed Form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at a rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 28th Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.
E. G. CABRAL,
Liquidator.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th Day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th September to the 7th October, 1893, both ...

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—
ERNEST BEARDSHAW, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
Mrs. JANE FLOYD (Widow of JAMES FLOYD), late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SAKU (Widow of Balioo Bomnia), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
GEORGE LEWES HAYES MORRELL, a Civil Engineer, late an Inmate of the Government Lunatic Asylum at Madras.
THOMAS CHARLES MATHEWS, late Travelling Auditor, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.
HOOSEIN BIN HASSAN, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant.
JOHN FOOTE, late Driver, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Sabarmati.
ALFRED EDWARD LADD, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. H. B. Forbes and ... company, Bombay.
MISS ANNIE P. GORDON, an American Spinster, late of the Industrial Home for Women, Bombay.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the Undersigned at his Office within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.
The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey. E.-I. Railway.			Down Journey. G. I. P. Railway.	
Calcutta	D.	5 54	Bombay	D. 7 30
Asansol	A.	13 4	B.-N. Railway.	
B.-N. Railway.			Nagpur	A. 7 6
Asansol	D.	13 45	Do.	D. 7 30
Purulia	A.	16 5	Bilaspur	A. 18 41
Chakardharpur		16 16	Chakardharpur	A. 5 49
Bilaspur	A.	6 42	Purulia	5 59
Nagpur	A.	19 35	E.-I. Railway.	
G. I. P. Railway.			Asansol	A. 11 38
Bombay	A.	20 15	Do.	D. 15 28
			Calcutta	A. 19 40

MIXED TRAINS.
The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jhansuguda :—

Asansol	Dep.	22 30
Purulia	Arr.	3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr.	9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr.	21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep. 10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr. 10 29	20 0
	First Train.	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep. 9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr. 9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.
A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

PEACOCK FEATHERS, WANTED,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
Apply to J. C. SCHMIDT,
Erfurt, Germany.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

CAMP FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK FOR THE COMING SEASON.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Government Regulation BED	24	0	27	0
Portable Camp Bedstead, strong and light. Length when folded 3ft. 3in., weight 16½lbs	18	8	21	0
Iron Frame Camp Bedstead, folding	19	0	21	8
Military Camp Bedstead, Wooden Frame, folding into carpet bag, from 18lbs	22	0	25	0
PARAGON CAMP FURNITURE, constructed on an entirely NEW PRINCIPLE. Parts interchangeable, open and close with ONE MOVEMENT, made in pitch pine—				
PARAGON CAMP BEDSTEAD, size closed 30in. by 8in., weight 26lbs.	25	0	28	0
PARAGON CAMP TABLE, 36in. by 3½in., 12lbs.	17	8	19	8
PARAGON CHAIRS AND STOOLS, ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS	8 8 to 13 8		9 8 to 15 0	

FOLDING CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ARTISTIC DESIGNS, INDIA RUBBER BATHS, BASINS, AND PAILS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NÁYÁ KÁLÁ HAIR DYE.
A SIMPLE, EFFECTUAL, AND INSTANTANEOUS BLACK HAIR DYE.
It is guaranteed free from Lead, Mercury or Bismuth, and to be absolutely Harmless to the Hair or Health.
Price Re. 1-8 per Case.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS :—
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. {CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.
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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
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SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.
BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
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Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
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REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.
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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate
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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
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El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box
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Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	"
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Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
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AT well-furnished refined home of a LADY (Certified in Obstetrics). Doctor if Desired.
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
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(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates ... a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch ... Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, ... only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable ... A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, ... tirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not ... the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only ... trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in ...
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us ... most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically ... by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which ... Watch invariably requires cleaning.
NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 25.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.
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Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 85.
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CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.
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We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.
WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in gauze web-work, spring catch

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BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.
ENTERTAINMENT
Under the Patronage of
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE BAYLEY.
BACK BAY BATHS,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 4 P.M.
Seats available for 1 Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the Undersigned. Price, Rs. 5.
W. H. FENTON,
Care of Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR
IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING
WILL BE HELD
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.
Further particulars in future Advertisements.
Contributions and Work, which are earnestly solicited, will be gladly received by—
Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. HAPPY, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Sea Road.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar Hill.
or by
D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

CONNAUGHT CLUB, COLABA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH OCTOBER,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
TICKETS, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1, to be had at Messrs. SOONDY and Co., Ld.
DETAILS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
Doors Open at 8-30; to Commence at 9 o'clock.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services:—

Mr. BROWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr. COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Rs. 1.
Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.
S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of BAI AIMAI, Wife of MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE HENDRESON, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of April, 1893, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament, with a Codicil thereto, was, on the 9th day of October, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA and RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE LUSKARI, having effect throughout the whole of British India, are requested to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the Executors of the said Testatrix, at their Offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Gang, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said Executors on or before the 31st day of October instant, as after the said last mentioned day the said Executors will distribute the Assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall have then been notice, and the said Executors shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim they shall not then have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 5th day of October, 1893.
MANECKJEE GULABCHAND,
DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executors.

[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible]NTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rates of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, Arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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IS THE
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THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:
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If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
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POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
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At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age	21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	"	25	"
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Rs. 21 1 0	"	35	"
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MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

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Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.
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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. R. R." Rs. 36.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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REQUIRED FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.
Tenders, stating Dimensions, Speed, and Price, to
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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATINGS COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"DEAR SIR,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like you to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the [illegible] operation of Tracheotomy performed at the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been relieved, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty. I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges, is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.
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WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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3½ " " 6 "
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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
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RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ℅ p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq. (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. P. C. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART. (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office .....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office at .....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for six Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.
AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.
ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	"	4,000,000

The FIRE ..... ANCE in the above Company will apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.
THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL- £3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the HUNDRIES and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1831	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1866	£5,672,011		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 23-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	" 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	" 15-0	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	" 15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING
PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS. | WOOLLEN CREPONS.
DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and specially restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Powers owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LOND

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Anjuman-e-Elm-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, Esplanade High School, Hornby Road.
Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club, Back Bay.
Public Baths, 2 p.m.
Meeting of Ministering Children's League," Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Band by the Company, 3 p.m.
Cinderella Dance, Nesbit Road Head-quarters, 8-30 p.m.
Weekly Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.
Sports at the Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following steamers arrived yesterday :—Stura (s), from Genoa and Kilwa (s), [illegible].

VESSELS SAILED.—Steamer Teheran sailed yesterday for China, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Skerryvore and Stura entered, and the s. s. Teheran left the dock yesterday.

DINNER AT THE YACHT CLUB.—[illegible] T. Wolfhell [illegible] The Yacht Club, [illegible] 1200 A. R. Daniell.... [illegible] 900 J. S. Parth RNR [illegible] 2005 1200 L. H. G Moule [illegible] Vessels [illegible] 4187 900 E. Crewe [illegible] CARTHAGE.....3013 1000 M. de Horne [illegible]

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Plymouth, and London.
Those Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Pa[illegible] there to a Steamer for B[illegible] and Lon[illegible] Marseilles can procure by these Steam[illegible]

[illegible] return Railway tickets [illegible] London by the [illegible] te can [illegible] and Coupons are iss[illegible] ing Care of the Speci[illegible]

[illegible] Road, and sustained [illegible] on the left side. He was [illegible] J. Hospital, and detained.

[illegible] match to-day against the Deolali [illegible] the following team will represent [illegible] Whitelaw Stewart, Home, Russell, [illegible] Clark, Greene, Cleveland, Reed, Tulloch, and Clare. The game will begin at 4-30 on the Campegaon. The team will play in Gymkhana football colors.

FREE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—The public operations of the Association, which had to be suspended on account of the monsoon, will be recommenced from next week. One of the secretaries of the Association, Mr. Pallonji Barjorji Desai, sub-editor of the *Rast Goftar* and editor of *Nur-e-Ilm*, will give a public lecture, entitled "The Antiquity of the Marriage Custom and our Duty to continue it," to-morrow, at 5 p. m., (Sunday) at the Skating Rink, near the New Municipal Buildings.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By the kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m., to-day.

Quick March.....	Friendship ..... W. H. Davies.
Cornet Solo.....	The Artistes..... Kappey.
Waltz.....	Beauty Jours ..... Fahrbach
Selection.....	The Pirates of Penzance..... A. Sullivan.
Polka.....	Wir Belde ..... Faust.
Galop.....	Light as a Feather ..... Nicolai.

MATHERAN.—A correspondent writes : We are having very lovely weather at present up here. No rain, bright sun, quite cool, everything green, and lots of butterflies and singing birds. There are already a few visitors staying in hotels and bungalows, and everyday their number increases. Dr. Barry, the Superintendent, is expected to-morrow with his family. The roads are in a pretty good state, and the work of repairing them is going on fast. Those who contemplate visiting this hill, should not delay coming up, as the place is really at its best, and nothing can exceed the most delicious and enjoyable weather we are having.

MILL FIRE AT RIPON ROAD.—At 10-25 a.m., yesterday, a fire broke out in the cotton cleansing godown of the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mill, at Ripon Road. As soon as the alarm was raised, telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the Byculla and Pydhownee steamers in charge of Messrs. Hill and Mackay, respectively, promptly came up to the scene, but their services were not required, the conflagration having been put out by the mill-hands, before their arrival. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

A CLEVER TRICK PLAYED BY A PARSEE.—On the afternoon of the 4th inst. a Parsee, called at Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s shop, at Camballa Hill, and ordered goods of the value of Rs. 11-11-0, and requested the manager to send the goods by his servant as far as Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla's bungalow, at Tardeo, where he (the Parsee) stated, a note for Rs. 20 would be paid to the servant. He further stated that for convenience sake the change of Rs. 8-5-0 might also be sent with the servant. This was accordingly done, and the servant was sent with the goods as well as the change, but on his arrival near Adenwalla's bungalow, the Parsee took the change and disappeared, leaving the goods with the servant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES, &c.—Khafoo Bhanji, a mu[illegible]lum, in the employ of Messrs. Gill and Co., residing on the first floor of a house at Mandvi, [illegible] there he and his family retired to rest at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, and on getting up on the following morning, the complainant discovered that a box, containing currency notes, cash, and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 280, had been stolen from his mother's bed-room during the night. The complainant further states that on the night of the 30th ultimo he gave a dinner at his house, to a number of his friends, and on the following morning he found the lock of the same box tampered with, but he took no precautionary measures to prevent any further attempt being made.

MURDERS AT JUNGLEE PEER DURGA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case against Rama Urjoon and eight other Hindus who stand charged with committing murders of Osman Ahmed and Peermahomed, at Junglee Peer Durga, Worlee, on the 12th of August last.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Robertson, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the accused. Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhashanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga watched the proceedings.

Dr. Dhunjibhoy Rustomji Tata, L. M. and S., being examined by Mr. Little said, that on the 12th of August last, at 11-15 a. m, he went to Junglee Peer Durga, where he saw several wounded persons lying on the ground. He also saw the dead bodies of two Mahomedans, aged about sixteen and twenty-five years, respectively. Their skulls were fractured, and they appeared to have recently died. The fracture of the skull would have been caused either by sticks or stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton the witness said that he had not examined the dead bodies in a manner, which would justify him in pronouncing definite opinion as to the real cause of the death.

Mr. J. B. Bawarchi, an assistant in the Moffusil Company, and residing on a hill, at a hundred yards distance from the Junglee Peer Durga, examined by Mr. Little said, that at nine or half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August last, he saw a large crowd of Hindus at a short distance from his bungalow. They were throwing stones and making great noise. Mr. Holland, of P. and O. S. N. Company, and Mr. Bateson were with the witness at the time. The witness after a few minutes, went into his bungalow, and brought his shot gun, which he fired at the crowd from a distance of seventy yards. They ran away for a few moments, but again collected there. Four persons were leading the crowd. The witness had a strong impression that amongst those leaders were the accused Nos. 1, 7, and 8. He then went to the Durga to see what mischief they had committed. The witness then described the ghastly scene he had witnessed at the Durga. Mr. Bateson then went to fetch a doctor, while the witness went to get assistance to remove the wounded.

Mr. Little then examined several witnesses, who identified the several accused as persons taking part in the criminal deeds.

The case stands adjourned.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Jairam Harry	25
Kallidas Premjee	51
Sheth Narandjee Muljee	100
Total....	176
Already advertised up to the 2nd inst.	17,280
Total.....	17,456

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HERBHOY DADAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Daily News* some account of the progress of the movement for providing "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons." The "afternoon" in question allows of a discourse being delivered in a chapel by a trades union leader, a man of science, a Member of Parliament, a County Councillor, a temperance lecturer, or in fact by anyone who has ideas and can put them plainly, on matters of social or general interest. There is a chairman, who announces the speakers. The speaker may preach a sermon, or give an address on one of Tenny son's poems, on the new gas question before the County Council, or on the best methods of housing the poor. There are almost no restrictions as to subject; the only conditions exacted are that the discourse shall not be irreverent in its spirit or irreligious in its tone. Solo singing and instrumental music are interspersed with the readings and hymns, and the discourse is kept down to twenty-five minutes. At Mr. Horton's Chapel at Hampstead the congregations are large; at Stepney they have organised a social club and debating society; at Tottenham a weekly assembly of some seven or eight hundred people meet at Foster Hall, and occasionally march together to some of the churches in the locality. At Kingsland Congregational Church a little while ago, a well-known City clergyman gave an address on gambling. Had he offered, our correspondent continues, to preach on the same subject from the pulpit, the Bishop of London would probably have had something to say; but as he only made a speech from the platform, the law did not touch him. Whitfield Chapel, Finsbury, is practically the London centre of the movement.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

OUR COTTON MILLS AND THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the advertisement appearing in the dailies over the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, C.I.E., announcing the formation of new classes for fresh students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, I would beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject in the interests of both the Institute and of those instructed therein. I will confine myself to the Textile Branch for the present. The rapid advance made by English education in this backward country from the earliest times has in no small degree been due to the knowledge that such education had a demand and a market value. In the beginning, at any rate, an inducement of this kind was absolutely necessary. The Technical Institute in Bombay is the first of its kind in India, and should I think need a similar fostering care. Facts, however, show the reverse of case. In the first examination held in connection with this Institute, eighteen candidates passed successful the teste, theoretical as well as practical, prescribed the several subjects, viz. : Cotton technology, ning, carding, ring spinning, mule spinning, ving, machine drawing, steam, mechanics theoretical, and applied, sound, light and heat, electricity, magnetism, and laboratory practice. The second batch produced four in the regular course and six in the additional (i.e., those who had also previously passed as anical Engineers) or ten in all; in the third or the batch there are two for the regular and one for nal, or only three in all. These figures show l of the class attracting more students year re is a gradual falling off, which must tell growth and progress of the Institute in the

ximately, about seventy-five per cent. of those passed are without employment. The cause is not far to seek. A correspondent writing to the "Indian Textile Journal" on the employment of the indigenous skilled labour in mills, says: "As far as I am aware, the Bombay mill-owners who have been contributing to the funds of the Institute are somehow or other tardy in arranging the services of the students although I daresay that these could be employed for comparatively a lower salary, and, if anything, would prove in time, more sober and steady than many of the European staff. . . . . I know of many dissatisfied pupils who have left the College in despair, and taken other professions as no prospects were held out to them." This is a gloomy picture contrasted with the utterance of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood at the last prize-distribution when we were told that "Last year the Institute sent out into the world the first batch of the trained students, consisting of ninety-one in the engineering and eighteen in the textile branch. All of the latter and many of the former have found ready employment and are daily becoming more and more useful to their employers." It is true that a passed candidate although successful in answering the severest tests in theory and practice, must pass a probationary period in a workshop or mill before he can gain the requisite confidence for undertaking the responsibilities of his profession; and it cannot be gainsaid that after this additional experience in routine he would turn out a much superior weaving, spinning, or carding master than the man of the rule of thumb practice. The question here arises what facilities the board of management—consisting of men like Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Wedin, and Mr. Cotton, all connected with mills—have provided for these young men to put in the probationary period of service in mills and thereafter to look for careers? I know for a fact that self-interest, combined with the despotic sway of the rule of thumb, effectually shuts out passed candidates from mills, and the feeling is gaining ground that it is much better to pay Rs. 800 or a thousand to a weaving master and by rule of thumb instruction obtain a certificate, which has a known marketable value, than to spend time and money after scientific studies without the barest chance of entry into a mill, except perhaps as a common mill-hand. A passed Mechanical Engineer, holding a certificate under the Boiler Inspection Act, and who came off with flying colors in the textile manufacture examination lately endeavoured to get into a mill to serve a period of probation and to assist the weaving master "free, gratis, and for nothing." For this concession the weaving master demanded the very moderate sum of Rs. 2,000. This is not, I submit, the way in which Sir R. Temple exerted for the Bombay School of Art, or Dr. T. Cooke for the Poona College of Science, or the late Veterinary Surgeon G. H. Steel for the Bombay Veterinary College. They all worked for and near and with enthusiasm and succeeded in securing for the passed candidates proper employments in the beginning. If the Institute were a purely Government concern the authorities in these circumstances, would have come in for a share of severe animadversion from the public; but we have here local self-government to look to for improving matters, and unless something is done soon to enlist the sympathies of millowners and to restrain the immoderately high hopes of weaving masters who still look forward to earning, in addition to their liberal salaries, a small competency by training apprentices, there is a poor chance of this useful institution holding out long. Perhaps, the Institute may be kept afloat if an infusion of fresh and active elements into its board of management; if so, those who are responsible for its welfare should take the point seriously into their consideration. It would be a pity if the Institute should languish for want of [illegible] support from such an

Octagonal Cottage, Bandra, Oct. 6. N. M. LUNGRANA.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amount in either direction all over the country. The distribution is very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Veraval. This morning the wind velocity was 6 miles an hour at Agra, Bhuj and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° below the mean of the season at Sholapur, Mangalore and Ajmere, and 4° above it at Madras. The minimum temperature is 4° to 5° in defect at Ajmere Trichinopoly and Indore, and 4° to 5° in excess at Madras and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Indore and Ajmere. Humidity is increasing at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, and the skies are still partially clouded to the south of Latitude 20°. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (3·88"), about an inch at Nagpur, and light to moderate showers at Jabalpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore and Bellary. The weather to the south of Latitude 16° is in rather an unsettled condition and showers are still probable there. In the Bombay Presidency the increase of cloud and humidity promises local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

Comparison.	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	20	12	.....	32
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	1,988	2,336	114	7,458
Total for 12 weeks...	5,488	2,636	124	8,268
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

AN Oregon (Ill.) young woman is said to me making a crazy quilt of the silk ties which have been given her by her devoted admirers. Her pillows are to be stuffed with their love letters.

A GERMAN newspaper quoted in *Truth* points out the defects in the Government of Ireland Bill:—When it is asserted that the Bill gives self-government to Ireland it seems to be forgotten that almost everything which we Germans had been under the impression constitutes self-government, is left in suspense. The main cause of all the agitation that has existed for so many years in Ireland is the laws regulating the tenure of land. The Irish are dissatisfied with them. They insist that the rents that are exacted are still excessive, and that, although the tenants have given to their holdings all their value, yet they can be evicted from them if they fail to pay these excessive rents. No attempt is made in the Bill to secure a settlement. All that is laid down is that the Irish Legislature is to be powerless to effect any change in the present laws for a term of years. The first duty of a Legislature and of an Executive is to maintain order. But neither Irish Legislature nor Executive is to have any voice on Police and Constabulary. They are to be paid for a term of years from the Imperial Treasury, and, so far as we understand the Bill, they are to remain under the control of the English Minister for Home Affairs. Taxes are to be imposed, levied, and paid into the Imperial Treasury, and onethird of this amount is to be handed over to the Irish Treasury, in order to defray its expenses. With land, Constabulary, and taxation beyond Irish control with what are the Legislature and the Executive to occupy themselves? In name they rule, in reality they do not. Their power hardly goes beyond that of a Municipality. Everything seems to have been sacrificed to a desire to pass a Bill with Home Rule printed on the back. We have often expressed our opinion that real Irish Home Rule would be of advantage to the United Kingdom, as well as of Ireland. But we very much question whether the measure which has passed the Under House, granting sham self government to Ireland, and leaving the Imperial Government under the obligation to discuss Irish local affairs, will command a majority when an appeal is made to the electors

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AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

THE performances given, at the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday night, and repeated again last night, by a party of amateurs under the patronage of the governing body of the Cathedral High Schools, were, as we have already stated, refreshingly bright, and served to prove a fact not hitherto fully appreciated, namely, that there is within this "tight little island" an inexhaustible fund of dramatic ability, worthy of greater attention than it has hitherto received. It is a singular circumstance that every attempt at amateur theatrical performances in Bombay reveals, pent up in the breasts of two or three ladies or gentlemen, Thespian ability of unsuspected brilliancy, and with the advent of the brand-new artists of this last performance, it would not be difficult to pick out a company of ladies and gentlemen who need not blush to tread the boards before an audience of the most critical and exacting temperament. The pieces essayed on Thursday night were, "Never Reckon Your Chickens," and "Everybody's Friend." In the first named, a smart little face, Miss Wise, a bright and accomplished young lady, carried away the honours. Her performance was delightfully fresh, and breezy, and none could help loving the charming little romp, "Maggie." Mr. W. L. Shaw, as "Mr. Jonathan Glubb," came out well as a character actor, and his impersonation of the victimised old tallow merchant was exceedingly funny. Mr. A. Wise seconded Mr. Shaw's efforts ably, as the blundering page, and gave rise to immoderated laughter. The opportunities of Mr. F. S. Punnett, Miss Savage Miss Thorburn, and Mrs. Bice, were not so great as those afforded to the others, but they all played well up to their parts and made the farce go merrily. The comedy of "Everybody's Friend," was well selected, as it turned out, but those who were responsible for the choice must have been aware of the tower of strength the company possessed in Mr. Bice, for in a great measure it is a "one-man piece" and unless the role of "Felix Featherley" is portrayed adequately, the performance is doomed to failure. Mr. A. E. Bice, however, was more than equal to the occasion and the quiet geniality he infused into the character of the gentleman who is determined that the sacred wing of friendship shall never moult a feather, except at home, betrayed the true artist. Certainly Mr. Bice is a gentleman who should not be lost sight of in any future amateur performance in this city. Mr. J. P. Mackeson, was good as "Mr. Icebrook" the love-sick swain, but he hardly appreciated the line which is supposed to exist between tragedy and comedy. However, his performance had much merit. Mr. J. Reed did justice to the role of "Major Wellington de Boots," whilst Mrs. Bice was an excellent "Mrs. De Boots." Miss Wise again did much to make the performance a success by her impersonation of "Mrs. Featherley." She caught the true spirit of the role," and portrayed with sweetness, the troubles of a neglected wife. Miss Savage made a pretty and delightful widow, "Mrs. Swandown," and her efforts were highly appreciated, Miss Thorburn, took the part of the domestic "Fanny" and Mr. A. Wise appeared as the butler "Trap." Both pieces were admirably dressed and staged, and all round the performances were a genuine success.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG EUROPEAN WOMAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at Byculla, touching the death of a young European woman, named Emma Layzell, aged twenty-one years, the wife of Edwin Layzell, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, and a resident of Khandwa, temporarily residing at Byculla. The deceased was married to her husband about seven years ago, and had five children, the youngest child being born on the 7th of June last. About two months after her confinement, the deceased was very weak and debilitated, and was brought to Bombay for a change of air on the 3rd inst., at the advice of Surgeon-Major Quayle, Civil Surgeon of Khandwa, who attended the deceased during her confinement. But since her arrival in Bombay from Khandwa, she had been no better. On Thursday morning she got up as usual, but would not take any food, except about noon she ate two half-spoonsful of curry and rice. She then lay down on her cot with the assistance of her husband, and died almost immediately. The following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Henry Russell said : I am a Chelsea pensioner, and live at Khandwa. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was my daughter. She was twenty-one years of age, and the wife of Edwin Layzell, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased and her husband lived at Khandwa. They came to Bombay on the 3rd instant. They were married seven years ago, and have had five children. The youngest child was born on the 7th of June last. About two months after her confinement the deceased was very weak and debilitated, and was under the medical treatment of Surgeon-Major Quayle, Civil Surgeon of Khandwa, who advised her husband to bring her to Bombay for a change of air. I arrived in Bombay this morning.

Edwin Layzell, the husband of the deceased, said : I am a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and lived at Khandwa. The deceased was my wife, and lived with me at Khandwa. She was confined on the 7th of June last. She got well but two months ago she fell ill and was very weak. Surgeon-Major Quayle, the Civil Surgeon of Khandwa, attended her. [illegible] I brought her to Bombay on the 3rd inst. Since our arrival here she had been no better. On Wednesday evening last, I took her for a drive to Colaba. She complained on our return of feeling tired, and said her feet had become swollen. She got up as usual yesterday morning. She would not eat anything during the morning, but about noon she ate two half-spoonsful of curry and rice, after which she lay down on her cot with my assistance, and almost immediately afterwards she expired. I produce a telegram received by me from Dr. Quayle. The telegram runs thus :—"Mrs. Layzell's cause of death is anœmia."

Dr. Sydney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, said : I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on the body. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body I am of opinion that the death was due to heart failure from anœmia.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to heart failure from anœmia.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.

IMPERATRIX VS. YESU VALAD GAHENAJI.

THIS was a case sent up for confirmation by the High Court, in which Yesu valad Gahenaji, a police constable, was convicted by Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of murdering Guji, wife of one Takaram of Pachora, and took her to live with him. About three days before Guji returned to Pachora, accused was also transferred there for duty as a police sepoy. This fact was not known to Tukaram, the husband of Guji. It appeared that accused's motive for killing Guji was that on her return to Pachora from Chalisgaon, Guji would have no more to do with him. About 5-30 to 6 a. m. on the morning of the 7th August Guji, Tulsi, and Awadi had gone across the nala and on their return they were passing the chavdi. Accused was coming from the chavdi, and faced the three women. He went up to Guji and said something to her which Awadi did not hear, and then dropping his lota, he took two knives out of his pockets and commenced stabbing Guji with them till she lay on the ground dead before him. Not satisfied with stabbing her when living, he stabbed her when dead, and inflicted on her no less than thirty-two wounds. He also turned on Tulsi, who attempted to save her sister-in-law and wounded her four times on the left arm which she put up to save her face and breast, and then as she was turning round to fly on falling to the ground, he stabbed her in the small of the back near the spinal column. The by-standers appeared to have looked on and to have made no attempt to save the two unfortunate women. When the police came up, which took some unnecessary time, seeing that the murder took place just opposite the chavdi, the accused was seized and taken to the chavdi. Having sated his revenge, he offered no further violence. Tulsi died five days after she had been stabbed. The Sessions Judge said that, as the two women were, one killed and the other wounded severely almost simultaneously, from the effect of which wounds the latter died in five days, it appeared to him to be unnecessary to distinguish between the murder of the two cases. In the two cases in the case of Guji it was distinctly murder, and the Sessions Judge saw no reason to doubt that it was murder in the case of Tulsi also. The assessors had no hesitation in finding accused guilty of the murder of the two women, and the Sessions Judge saw no extenuating circumstances in the case and passed a sentence of death.

After hearing arguments of counsel, their Lordships, being unable to find any extenuating circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

THE question of providing material for wood paving of the large European and American towns is one of the greatest importance for the forests of India, observes a contemporary. It has been proved that by the new American system of drying wood, all existing fungoid growth is destroyed, and that the albumen in the wood cells is entirely transformed without interfering with any of the physical qualities of the wood which is rendered defensive against future attacks by fungoid growth. The advantages of wood paving are considerable, and this process removes the financial objection against it, and what is of even greater importance, the objections raised on account of sanitation. In America the paving with wood blocks is taking firm hold, and the London County Council and important vestries in England are already following suit. A movement like this takes rapid hold in America and Europe, and it may be predicted that in a few years' time the demand will be enormous. In venturesome Australia several companies have already been started for the supply of kani and sarish wood. These woods are doubtless well adapted for the purpose, but India possesses as good, if not better, timber in the Burma and Assam forests, and in those of the Andaman Islands. The Forest Department are already interesting themselves in the matter.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, whose death took place last month just before the completion of his 55th year, had been for sometime in such bad health that his employment was out of the question, otherwise he would certainly have been given a good position on the Staff. He was a grandson of the first and fiery Lord Gough and had a distinguished career in the service. Joining the Rifle Brigade in 1856 he was in time to take part in the operations in connection with the Indian Mutiny. He soon afterwards exchanged into the 14th Hussars, and commanded that regiment in the Madras Presidency from 1876 to 1881, having meantime passed through the Staff College. He was on the Staff of Lord Napier of Magdala in Abyssinia and was with the force in the Soudan. The death of General Arbuthnot gives a selection promotion to Colonel Tucker, now commanding the troops in Natal.

THE formation of two classes in the Bengal Presidency for the training of warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department in practical bread-making is another step in the direction of keeping the soldier in good health, observes a contemporary. The procedure to be adopted has in it all the elements of success. Two master-bakers holding warrant rank are to be obtained from England and employed for three years in training, during this period, a sufficient number of departmental non-commissioned officers, who will eventually be attached to each of the large bakeries in India and in their turn instruct non-commissioned officers joining the Department during the first year of their service therein. Each class will consist of six non-commissioned officers who will undergo a six months' course of instructions. At the end of this course they will be examined and a certificate of efficiency will be granted to them if they are pronounced qualified. They will then be posted on probation to the charge of bakeries for three months in order to test their knowledge of bread-making; and if this proves to be satisfactory, the certificate previously granted will, with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding, be endorsed by the Chief Commissariat officer at the station in which they are serving as evidence that they are qualified for the duties of master-bakers. If they fail they will be sent back for another months' course. The scheme will come into operation at the beginning of the next financial year, the cost being estimated at Rs. 15,000 annually for three years.

SINCE Colonel Ridgeway passed through Kabul on his return journey from Afghan Turkistan, on completion of the work done by the Boundary Commission, writes a contemporary, no British officer of rank has visited Abdur Rahman, though he has since had in his employment a number of Europeans, and Mr. Griesbach, the geologist, was with him for a few years. The Kabulis and the tribesmen living in their neighborhood will now see an envoy who comes among them absolutely without escort, frankly relying on the good faith of the Amir and placing himself unreservedly in his hands so far as his personal safety is concerned. They will not seek to pry deeply into the political meaning of the Mission, though rumours of course will circulate as to the causes which have led up to the visit; their imagination will be impressed by the open proof of the close alliance of Afghanistan with the great Power which holds India, and the prestige of their ruler will be increased in a marked manner. They may never have heard that England desires above all things that Afghanistan should stand to her in the position of a strong, friendly, united country, but they will understand, at least, that the old enmity has been laid at rest, and that the Afghans as a race may look confidently westwards for support and succour when any intruder ventures to harass them from the north.

REPORTING on the system of liberating patients from Lunatic Asylums on trial, the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland observe that it is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, considered by them justifiable to retain permanently all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum whithout the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. "We continue," add the Commissioners, "to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present."

FROM the 23rd [illegible] ult[illegible], 1 European 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 280 Hindus and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 339 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 382. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 139 from fevers, 34 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 144 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 44·0 per 1,000 per annum.

ONE of the principal attractions at the next International Medical Congress in Rome will be the monograph of its President, Dr. Baccelli, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Rome, on the Origin, Course, and Treatment of Malaria.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co., Approximate earnings for the week ended 16th Sept., were Rs. 10,293-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892 Rs. 11,686-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,393-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 16th September, 1893, Rs. 201-13-2. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 229-2-4. Decrease, Rs. 27-5-2 Receipts from 1st July to 16th Sept., 1893, Rs. 1,18,766-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,16,965-0-0. Increase Rs. 1,801-0-0.

CYCLES have so far satisfied the military authorities in Belgium, where the first trial was made of them at the manœuvres of 1888, that their more extended use is now contemplated. It is proposed to establish a central cycling school, to which all the regiments will send a certain number of men. At present the cyclists are recruited from among the corporals. About a hundred military cyclists will be attached to the various staffs and regiments. A fixed type of bicycle is to be adopted, so that in case of accident repairs will be easily effected. A cinder track a mile and a quarter in length was made last year at the military school of the Carabineers at Wavre, where a cycling section was established by order of the Minister of War in 1890. In Holland the number of military cyclists is fixed at seventy-five. They are enrolled for a period of five years, and in case of mobilization must be at the disposal of the War Minister. Each year they may be called upon to serve three weeks with the troops. Each cyclist receives from the Government a retaining fee of fifty florins a year for his bicycle, and pay at the rate of five florins a day, besides travelling expenses. Repairs are done at the expense of the State. The rank of the cyclist is that of a non-commissioned officer, and he is entitled to a pension.

THE principal keeper of the Paris Morgue is retiring after fifteen years' service, and has given some account of his unusual experiences. The authorities, M. Pierre says, are besieged by people who ask to be allowed to pose as corpses; but the applicants do not persevere when they learn the conditions under which they would have to spend twelve hours. The bodies are now separated from the public by thick glass, and are kept in a temperature of several degrees below zero. The average number of bodies annually received is about a thousand, and of these about seventy-five per cent. are the bodies of adults. It is not usual for more than fifty to be buried as unknown in each year. The chairs on which suspected criminals are placed when brought to the Morgue to be "confronted" with their victims are labelled with the names of those who have sat in them, and form a sort of "Newgate Calendar." One of them bears the inscription "Troppmann, 27th October, 1869." Nothing, M. Pierre says, brought such crowds to the Morgue as the exhibition of the headless corpse of a woman, which remained unidentified for three years, and the trunk in which the murdered M. Gouffe had been found.

A CURIOUS question for the philosopher is presented in the whistling fireworks that were such a popular feature of the display given by Messrs. Brock and Co. on the occasion of their benefit last week, and indeed have been in all their displays for a long time past. The popular notion about them appears to be that the gas produced by the combustion of the fiery composition blows a whistle. This is not correct, however. The wild screaming noise is apparently due to some peculiarity in the composition itself, though what this peculiarity is Messrs. Brock themselves are unable to say, and do not know anybody who can tell them. Nothing can be simpler than the firework itself. It consists merely of a stout paper tube two inches and a half in length, and with a bore of about three-eighths of an inch. About two inches of this little tube are stuffed with picrate of potash, leaving half an inch or so empty. When lighted by means of a fuse it does not explode, but burns away with great violence, and with the uncanny shriek which gives the thing its interest. The pyrotechnists have tried many other compositions and many other kinds and forms of tubes, but this picrate of potash is the only thing that will give anything but the faintest trace of a whistle. They have been making persistent attempts to regulate the tones of these fiery little screechers, so as to arrange for aerial harmonies. Hitherto however, they have been unsuccessful.

A NOTE ON C. S. EXAMINATIONS.

A CIVILIAN writes to a contemporary :—

The conclusion of the last examination held under the rules of 1878, appears to afford opportunity for briefly reviewing the general system and recording a few simple principles, arising from experience of the past, for the guidance of the future.

The idea of the Indian Civil Service may perhaps be assumed to be that of an administrative staff corps, to provide officers for the control of various lines of governmental function. If such a theory could be consistently carried out, there would be a distinction between the purely "Civil Service," as the world is understood in England, and the corps now under consideration, whose office it is to introduce and maintain the observance, *mutatis mutandis* of Occidental principles and methods in the affairs of an Oriental community.

But the fulfilment of such a scheme has been open to disturbing influences, which seem rather to increase than diminish. The great difficulty arises from the natural desire of the educated natives for position and power, strengthened as it is by the knowledge that the best Anglo-Indian statesmen have always sympathised and that the claims of the class have been repeatedly acknowledged in the most public and formal manner. From Elphinstone and Munro down to Lord Ripon, there has been a constant consensus that the employment and promotion of natives are matters alike of propriety and of promise; the occasions on which the British nation, by its constituted organs, has undertaken the performance, are too well-known to require further notice.

Ever since the Charter of 1833 this section of Indian mankind has been continually assured that the Government did not desire that creed or colour should be considered in nominations to the public service. Yet the existence of the covenant, and the conditions under which it was stipulated, have combined to limit the employment of natives to a very small number of cases. In the examination now under reference two only of the candidates were of Indian races, Messrs. Palit and Sen, an equal number being furnished by the island of Jersey, with a population just equal to that of Secampore and Chandernagore united. Such a state of things is attributable to the expense and uncertainty of native candidature conditioned upon examination in London: though it can only be considered as a very inadequate and artificial expedient. The conditions of the examination are somewhat altered under the rules made last year; but that condition of one [illegible] examination holds good, pending further report from India. And in the meanwhile the problem is still unsolved as to the reconciliation of two ideals which, at first sight at least, appear incompatible. Some plan is still required whereby it shall be found possible to combine the maintenance of Western principles with the gratification of native ambition.

No such scheme has been hitherto developed. In 1878 there were only nine covenanted Civil officers of Indian race who had entered by competition into the service. In that year Lord Lytton's Government devised the "Statutory Civilian" expedient: but this, after a brief trial, was abandoned, for reasons which need not be recapitulated. The employment of natives of India in the higher lines of administration is still in the region of practical difficulty, however theoretically desirable.

Until the opinions of the Indian Government are known, it would be premature to pronounce, even as a matter of speculation, as to the principle on which the problem is to be solved. All that we can at present assume by way of datum is that a certain minimum number of British officers is to be provided. The remainder, it would seem, may be all natives of India, subjected, perhaps, to a preliminary examination in that country, before being invited to undertake the voyage to Europe.

In the meantime, the line of policy already adopted in India may be found not uninstructive. In 1883 the Government of Bengal carried out a plan (originated, I believe, by the late Sir G. Campbell) by which the appointments to the local, or "uncovenanted" service were connected for the most part with the Calcutta University. The basis of the scheme is—if I am rightly informed—that a diploma of the

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-THAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. HALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bot les ONLY, Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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On the 11TH OCTOBER, 1893,
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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
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Is now ready, and contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
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Of all Varieties are now being Booked for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
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Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

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FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.
VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

THE latter rain, though comparatively light, has been generally sufficient for agricultural purposes; and the weather, upon the whole, has been very favourable to the growing Cotton crop which promises to be large, and excellent in quality over the greater part of the area sown this season. Business in this staple, influenced by the movement in the New York and Liverpool markets, has been active on some days and quiet on others, local consumers, however, having been the principal buyers. There has been an increase in the export demand for Wheat; and Seeds continue to be taken to only a moderate extent by shippers, prices being partially slightly lower. Exchange, though quiet, has been steadier this week, and rates have improved by 1-8 to 3-16d. compared with our quotations of last Friday evening. In view of a better demand for Money with the opening of the fair season, the Bank of Bombay has advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher than it was in Fours a week ago. Freights have been steady, and latterly there has been more business doing. There has been a steady demand for Imports from the districts, and rates continue to rule in sellers' favour; but the volume of business has been rather smaller than it was last week.

MONEY.—The figures given in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, appeared to show, by the changes which had taken place in the items, which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for Money, the large increase of 65 lakhs in that direction in the week under review, though, owing to concession to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and to the realization of Government Securities, the actual decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance, at 340 3/4 lakhs, was only 41 1/4 lakhs, as disclosed by the Return. It is, however, not unusual for heavy withdrawals from Presidency—and which amounted last week to 41 lakhs—to be made on the monthly settlement of the Government Paper account; and, apart from this, there would not appear to have been very much change in the state of trade requirements, as, though a material increase had taken place in Loans, in addition to Bills Discounted was less than it had been in the previous week. At the same time, with the fair season setting in, apparently, earlier than usual, there should ere long be a better demand for financial accommodation; and, indeed, this might be confidently counted upon were it not for the monetary incubus which depresses trade, and makes all forecasts as to the future idle. Since the weekly Return was issued, however, the directors of the Bank of Bombay have deemed it advisable to advance the Bank's rates by one per cent., making the minimum 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling last Saturday morning, at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3-32d. to 1d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at which there was no enquiry for Bank remittance. 1s. 2 15-16d. having been offered for October, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for November delivery of Bank Demand, without attracting buyers. Later on, 1s. 2 31-32d. Telegraphic, was done for January transfer; and resales of Bank Demand by Gold dealers, at 1s. 3 1-16d for January delivery; while the rate for Credits became 1s. 3 1-8d for October, business having been reported thereat. On Monday the market was quiet but steady, the slight advance gained at the close having on Saturday been maintained. Rates opened at 1s. 2 15-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 3/4 to 5-32d., for three months' sight Credits, a little having been placed for near delivery at the former; and, later on, 1s. 2 31-32d. was accepted for Telegraphic, for October transfer. Rates opened on Tuesday morning at 1s. 2 31-32d., Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a firm feeling, and a little of the latter was placed for near delivery; also some Bills for next year at 1s. 3 7-32d. For Bank Telegraphic and Demand 1-32d. higher was done, and before long it became the rate, and is. 3 1-16d. for 1894; and Credits also hardened 1-32d., to 1s. 3 3/16d. ready, and 1s. 3/4d. forward; but the business passing either way was very small. On Wednesday the market ruled quiet, rates having opened at 1s. 3/4. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, though 1s. 3 1-16d. was given for a moderate amount of demand Bank Paper, at the opening, for next mail; but later on, this was not obtainable. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 3 3-16d. ready, and 1s. 3/4d. for next year, remaining without change throughout the day. Yesterday the market again ruled very quiet, with rates the same as on Wednesday; but there was little business reported either way. This morning rates opened at 1s. 3/4. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d., for Demand; and at 1s. 3 7-32d. for November-December delivery, and 1s. 3/4d. for January, at which a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed; but there was no inquiry for Bank remittance at the above rates, later on, however, Bank Paper was offered and placed to a moderate amount at 1-32 to 1-16d. higher for ready and forward delivery to Gold dealers as cover. We quote forward Demand at 1s. 33-32 to 1-8d.; Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.; closing ready quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 3 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 3 1/4d.
	6 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1'60
Do.	3 do.	1'71

From Calcutta we hear of rates being firm; and Money in the bazaar both there and here is reported as not being so plentiful in certain quarters. We close with a firmer feeling to-day, and if the Government *do not give away the position*, they may ere long find an enquiry for their Council Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady throughout the day on last settling day; 105¼ having been the rate for Fours for cash and the settlement, and 104 7/8 for the October account; and the tone having become firmer at the close, the price for Money left off at 105 3-16. The new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 99; but 98¼ was quoted again at the close. Opening on Monday at 105 1-16 for Fours for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, rates thereafter advanced 1/8 per cent., to 105 3-16, and 104 15-16, in the two positions, respectively, at which they remained steady to the close. 98¼ was nominal in the earlier part of the day for the new 3½ per cent loan, but the price left off at 98¼. The market was firm on Tuesday at an advance of about ¼ per cent. on Fours from the previous evening's quotations, 105 5-16 having been quoted for Money, and 105 for Account, these rates having been maintained to the close. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 99. Opening on the following day at 105¼ for Money, and 105 for Account for Fours, the market afterwards became weak, and rates receded to 105¼ for cash, and 104 7/8 for the next settlement, at which also they closed. The new 3½ per cent. Loan left off at 98¼ to ¾. Yesterday, Fours were first quoted at Wednesday's closing rates; but a firmer feeling set in, and rates advanced to 105 3-16 for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account, at which they left off. The new 3½ per cent Loan, after being quoted at 98¼, closed at 98 3/4. The feeling has been rather weak to-day at some decline in rates, and our closing quotations for Fours are 105 1-16 for Money, and 104 7/8 for Account. The closing rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan is 99.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1½ per cent lower, at 119. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104.

SHARES have been quiet throughout the week; but with the prospect of an abundant crop of Cotton. Press shares have, in many cases, shown a marked improvement, while in Cotton Mill Scrip a better feeling has prevailed in view of the less depressed state of the local yarn industry, and some recovery in price has been made in a number of instances. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, there has been an advance of Rs. 50 in Mahoobhoy Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 40 in Khatao Mancovji; of Rs. 20 each in Sholapore, Morarji Gokaldas, and Mancekji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Imperial; of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Western India, and Soondardas; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in Southern Mahratta, and Khandeish. On the other hand, Dhun have declined Rs. 50; Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 25; David, Rs. 20; Jamshed, Rs. 15; and Connaught, Framji Petit, and Howard and Ballough Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Bellary, and Surat City Rs. 10 each; Munmar, Hingoli, and New Benar, Rs. 5 each; Mercantile Rs. 2½; and new Indian, Re. 1½; while East Rs. 60; Albert Rs. 50; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 12½; Indian have declined Rs. 35; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 30 for the new. Thacker and Co. have declined Rs. 8; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 10; Sorab Wool are Rs. 35 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in the value of Cotton, holders of staple *Grey Goods* have been freely supplied with offers from up-country buyers on the basis of last week's values; but dealers have only accepted, and that sparingly, those which have been at enhanced rates; a good wholesale business, however, taking the entire week, has been done. Stocks are being slowly reduced; and rates leave off in sellers' favour. A moderate business has been done in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* at hardening rates. In *locally-made* Goods moderate transactions have also been reported, at stiffer prices. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the bazaar during the week are estimated at 4,000 packages, and of *Local*, at 2,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week on the bases of previous rates, and in a quiet market. With regard to *Bombay Spinnings*, there has been a very firm feeling at the end of the week owing to the renewal of activity in Cotton at Liverpool. Sellers here are raising their pretensions, and a large portion of the offers, which they have received from *bona fide* buyers, and speculators have remained unaccepted The week's Sales are put down at 5,000 bales.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper*, on the basis of previous quotations, and in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has been in, but small request, but is unchanged in value. *Iron* has been steady and in moderate demand, at last week's quotations.

COAL has been very firm and rates are advancing. Buyers are holding back, and sellers' rates are as high as Rs. 18¼ for Powell's Duffryn, and Rs. 17 per ton for Davison's West Hartley to the end of this year. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton	
West do.	" 17 "	
Australian	" 15 "	(nominal)
Powell's Duffryn	" 18¼ "	

EXPORTS.

COTTON closed last week with a steady feeling, and at previous rates, with only a small business passing for export and local consumption; but, in the earlier part of the present week, an active demand sprung up from the Mills, and a good deal of old staff changed hands, prices, however, remaining as before, and exporters not participating in the activity, which afterwards subsided. Again, yesterday there was a good enquiry, in which shippers joined, and considerable transactions were reported, in a steady market, and at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. The business done for export during the week has amounted to some 3,000 bales, chiefly ready Oomra Kinds, Bhownugger, Compta and Compta Ginned, Bengals, and Westerns, and including some contracts for new Bengals, for December-January delivery; while local spinners have taken about 8,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera, Compta Ginned, and Dharwar, from stock, and have contracted for some Bengals of the new crop, for delivery in January. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices on las Friday's level.

Seasonable weather, according to the telegraphic reports received from the districts on Monday morning, continued to prevail over the greater part of the Cotton area, and the crop generally was flourishing. In the Bengal circle the plants were showing bolls, and they were shedding them in the Cawnpore district of that circle; while, throughout the Oomra circle, the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening, and picking had partially begun in the Khangaum district. Prospects for the Broach crop continued to be good, and the weather, though cloudy at intervals, was seasonable upon the whole; and throughout the Dhollera circle the plants were flourishing, though more rain was needed at Bhownugger. At Sholapore also; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, more rain was still required.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, with commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. —Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs.	210—4 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	196—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	181—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	179—3 13-32d.
Dhollera Fine	"	210—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	200—3 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	192—3 23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	186—3 19-32d.
Oomrawuttee "	"	199—3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine	"	206—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	195—3 25-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	200—3 13-16d.
Westerns "	"	189—3 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	12,823	2,687	3,433
From 1st Jan. to 5th October	1,532,645	1,616,116	1,819,095
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	3,422	8,043	6,258
From 1st Jan. to 5th October	759,730	862,2.6	989,328
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	2,893	841	4,411
From 1st Jan. to 5th October	113,721	114,592	124,183

WHEAT has remained a quiet market throughout the week; transactions for export having been upon the usual small scale of late, and with no quotable movement in prices which we call as follows:—

White Peesy 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-1-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-14-3	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-4-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-14-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-12-0	"

SEEDS have been less firmly held than was the case during a portion of last week; but the feeling has been steady upon the whole, and a moderate business has been done from day to day by shippers. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way slightly in value in the earlier part of the week; but prices, meantime, have been maintained. We quote this evening:—

Linseed, Yellow Guzerat ...	Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0	per candy
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-6-0 to " 6-8-0	"
Do. Red do. ...	" 6-1-0 to " 6-3-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0	per candy
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891 cwts
Wheat for the Week	71,211	69,969	134,535
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	5,868,171	9,010,267	12,156,876
Linseed for the Week ...	34,500	22,415	9,592
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	3,925,576	3,512,828	4,392,368
Rapeseed for the Week...	23,113	25,124	12,469
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	4,142,736	14,31,486	1,382,863
Gingellyseed for the Week	22,234	7,743	1,056
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	978,595	877,226	973,897

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	9,000	2,000	231,576
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	4,387,278	8,475,478	10,771,423
Linseed for the week.....	7,889	15,561	67,903
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October	3,766,302	3,420,906	4,155,446
Rapeseed for the week ..	3,589	79,442	25,581
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October.....	3,823,034	1,276,286	1,236,788
Gingellyseed for the week.	3,217	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th October.....	1,136,799	947,007	1,025,923

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening:

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-16
Bar Silver	33 7-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,800,000, decrease; £300,000, public deposits, £6,500,000, increase; £2,200,000, other deposits, £20,800,000, increase; £800,000, other securities, £24,700,000, increase; £500,000, notes and gold, £16,700,000, decrease; £1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 46 per cent., of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perf ect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

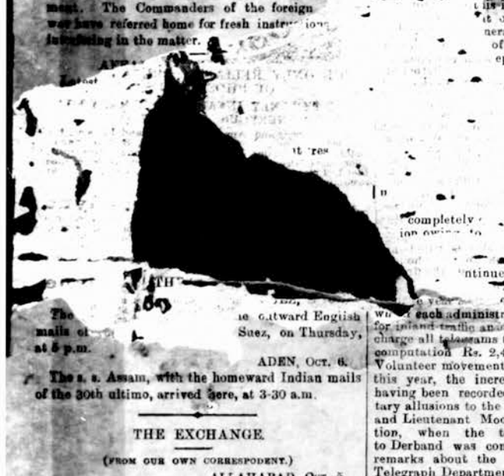
In the contest for the American Cup between the Vigilant and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie the yachts were becalmed in the first race and the result was a fail.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Yacht race for the America Cup between the Valkyrie and the Vigilant will take place to-morrow at New York.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIO JANEIRO RESUMED.

Latest advices from the Brazil state that owing to the erection of various new forts in the Rio Janeiro, the rebels have resumed the bombardment. The Commanders of the foreign men-of-war have referred home for fresh instructions [illegible] intervening in the matter.



The [illegible] outward English mails close at Suez, on Thursday, at 5 p.m.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here, at 3-30 a.m.

THE EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The Exchange was firm in Calcutta on Thursday.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

Mr. Fryer, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, is expected at Rangoon to-morrow, from the Upper Provinces.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

It is settled that Mr. Woodburn will be confirmed in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.

THE SECRETARY TO THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. P. J. Hewett, the Secretary to the Opium Commission, proceeds to Simla, to await the arrival of members from England.

THE RUSSIAN IN THE PAMIRS.

The Russians made no further movements in the Pamirs, but the strength of the garrison remaining in Murghabi Valley, during the winter, will be much larger than last year.

FODDER FOR TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

Arrangements are being made to send compressed fodder to the Khagan Valley for the transport animals engaged in provisioning Chilas; the work is now being carried on at high pressure owing to snow having fallen in the Babusar Pass.

SURGEON-MAJOR ROBERTSON.

Surgeon-Major Robertson, lately officiating British Agent at Gilgit, is a passenger by this week's mail steamer to England. He will probably not return until June; he is to compile his report on Chitral Kohistan during his stay at home.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.

The Secretary of State sold no Council Drafts again on Wednesday. The sales will probably be effected next week at Is. 3d., or higher.

BALANCES IN THE BANKS.

The Bank of Bombay balance showed an increase of [illegible] lacs more on Monday and the Bank of Bengal of 74 lakhs on Thursday morning.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEMBERS.

There will be little or no touring by the members of the Viceroy's members of Council this cold weather as the Simla session will end very late.

Sir David Barbour and Sir Philip Hutchins both vacate in November, and their successors join in Calcutta.

The movements of General Brackenbury depend on the date the Government leave for the Plains.

THE KABUL MISSION.

To-day, the 3rd instant, we are resting according to etiquette and looking forward to the visiting Amir very shortly. Yesterday evening after dinner General Ghulam Haider visited Sir Mortimer. He said he had been sent for by the Amir to give an account of our march up, and that the Amir had directed him to come and welcome the mission in his name and to ask after the health and welfare of Sir Mortimer and other officers. Mr. Pyne is still living with the Mission, and has tents in the garden.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—17th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Morse to be Commandant; Captain Gordon to be 2nd-in-Command; and Captain Light, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander.

With effect from 5th October in succession to Colonel Newport, who vacates the undermentioned officer is promoted in his Regiment:—Lieutenant Baynes, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army Squadron Officer.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Moore, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England on fresh tour, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Mhow, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Browne.

Surgeon-Captain Morris, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England on a fresh tour, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

Surgeon-Major Peterkin, Army Medical Staff, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Indore, is transferred to general duty, Aden district.

Surgeon-Captain Clark, Army Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Aden district, to general duty, Sind district.

Surgeon-Major Drury, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, is posted to general duty, Mhow district.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, Major Gilmore, Gloucestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted as supernumerary the appointment of Adjutant of the S.-M. Ry Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain de Som to remain in England from 25th September, 1893, to 27th March, 1894, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant Armond, to Ceylon, for 2 months, on medical certificate.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The president, in his opening address, at the Agricultural Conference said, that the main object with which the conference has been summoned is to frame for the consideration of the local Government a general scheme for giving effect to Dr. Voelcker's recommendations. Dr. Voelcker's report, however, must be held to be subsidiary to the report and recommendations of the Famine Commissioners. Any measures proposed in pursuance of his suggestions must be brought into accordance with the policy adopted for carrying out their views and advice. The Famine Commission itself was constituted at the instance of Parliament by the Secretary of State, who thus stated the general object he had in view. It is evident, he wrote, that the protection of people in India from the effects of the uncertainty of seasons that will constitute in future no inconsiderable portion of the work of Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of these calamities. The president drew prominent attention to the fact that the policy of the agricultural departments in India must continue to be based upon the requisitions of the special commission appointed under orders from England, and that the public have the right to know what that policy is and how it is carried out.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The review by the Government of India of the administration report of the Director-General of Telegraphs will be issued to-day. During the year ending April, 1893, seventeen and a-half lakhs had been spent on the new lines, being an addition to the telegraphic system of 2,405 miles of the line, which is the largest increment since 1888. The revenue returns are eminently satisfactory, showing an increase of two lakhs of rupees on private inland messages, and one and a half lakhs on private foreign messages. There is a decrease of one and half lakhs in state messages, being eight and three-quarter per cent. less than last year. The growth of private traffic in the decade is 130 per cent. number and a little over 100 per cent. The duplex telegraphy over long [illegible] has been most successful. Messages of one [illegible] having been sent between Calcutta and Rangoon in five minutes and ten seconds by automatic apparatus. Much of this is due to Mr. W. F. Melhuish. [illegible] of the telephone is increasing. [illegible] General is complimented on the satisfactory of the successful administration report. At the close of the year [illegible] departmental, 2,316 railway offices, [illegible] making a total of 3,424 in [illegible] inland and foreign. There [illegible] in the number of messages, 58,020. Private inland telegraphy increase in the number show how steadily the department maintains its popularity. [illegible] ferred 51·60, ordinary 42·36, ferred 71·89, ordinary 32·70. [illegible] days in the year Bangkok [illegible] from telegraphic communication [illegible] aneous interruption of service [illegible] kok and Moulmein-Bangkok [illegible] tion between Bangkok and [illegible] at unsatisfactorily. The loss [illegible] Telegraph Department during [illegible] to the present system by which each administration retains its own collections for inland traffic and transmits and delivers without charge all telegrams transferred to it is at the lowest computation Rs. 2,41,300. The extension of the Volunteer movement has been even more marked this year, the increase of 97 efficient signallers having been recorded. Lord Roberts' complimentary allusions to the work rendered by Mr. Bignell and Lieutenant Moore during the Isazai Expedition, when the telegraph line from Haripur to Derband was constructed, and his Excellency's remarks about the admirable work done by the Telegraph Department on all occasions are published. Great credit is due to Mr. Luke and Mr. H. Kirk for their technical skill and for increasing care which they have given in perfecting all matters connected with field equipment, and Mr. Melhuish's experiments connected with long distance telegraphy, have been brought to a most satisfactory issue. For many months the repetition has been dispensed with on long circuits between Calcutta and Rangoon, and the great value of his apparatus has been placed beyond question after a careful and exhaustive trial. The Arbitration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department has just been published. The interest on the capital given for 1892-93, when the present inland tariff was introduced, was 2·06 when receipts for State messages and *pro forma* included was 4·46 in 1892-1893. The number of telegraph offices increased by 178, and 99 departmental and combined offices, and 79 railway offices.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Leave has been granted to Major H. Lamb for six months; Major E. Bignell, one year; Lieutenant J. Phillips, 119 days; and Lieutenants E. Maxwell and H. Stenson, one year.

Extension on leave has been granted to Major G. Brace, for three months; Captain G. V. Brown, Lieutenants W. Kyder and H. Goodenough, for two months; and Lieutenant H. Lash, for three months.

Public Works Department.—Mr. C. Thomson has been promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, State Railways.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant A. M'Conaghey has been posted temporarily as Political Agent, Zhob.

Lieutenant E. le Mesurier, has been appointed temporarily as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Lieutenant P. Spence has been posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Beluchistan.

Mr. A. Tucker, C.S., has been appointed First Assistant and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad and Mr. Bosanquet, C. S., has been posted as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The following Officers have been admitted to the [illegible] Class:—H. Rattray, G. Becher, R. Cornegy, H. Wood.

Brigadier-General G. [illegible] Assam District, has been granted eight months' leave.

Colonel E. Mainwaring has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of his Regiment.

The following officers have been granted promotions:—Captains to be Majors—L. Hall and J. Woon; Medical Department—to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels J. Willcocks, and H. Mackay Swine, to be Surgeon-Majors—L. Young, J. Gibbons, D. Grant, and D. Crawford.

The following officer has been admitted to Colonel's allowances:—Colonel R. Bythell.

Home Department.—Mr. R. Macewan has been appointed to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, vice Mr. W. Agnew.

A file relating to the re-organisation of the Legislative Department will, after the Financial Department has noted upon it, probably be introduced into the executive council almost immediately.

It is considered advisable that decision be arrived at before the Calcutta Session.

The Superintendent of Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, has been appointed member of the Transport Cart Committee in lieu of the officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh.

Mr F. Spring, on vacating his post of officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, will be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Madras Bezwada Railway Survey, Mr. R. Hodges has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Saugar Katni Railway Survey.

ISSUE OF FREE CLOTHING AND RATIONS

The Government of India approve of the issue of free clothing and rations to followers proceeding to Chilas. The Government of India have sanctioned the home regulation authorising the issue of clothing and free kit to men rejoining the colors from first-class army reserve, being made applicable to India.

LORD WENLOCK THROWN OFF HIS HORSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Lord Wenlock, this morning, was thrown off his horse while hunting in Ootacamund. About an hour after start his Excellency's horse, which was blown, slipped and fell, while skirting the top of a hill, throwing the Governor heavily rolling over his foot. Surgeon-Major Walkes, who was with the hounds, was immediately in attendance. The dhooly was improvised. Lord Wenlock was carried home, and on examination it was found that no bones were broken but a severe shaking, and all the left side of the body badly bruised. It is not expected that his Excellency's tour will be affected.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 5.

The B I S N Co's steamer Georkha left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 5.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Marq Barquehem from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

French mail steamer "Eridan" sailed for Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawar, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Livermore and child
Major and Mrs Dewpaster and 2 children
Dr Costello and child
Mr D J C Smith
Mr and Mrs E H Hart child and infant
Captain and Mrs F R A Chapman
Miss Cottrell
Mrs Dyer
Mr W R H Dass
Mr S Lane
Miss Kemble
Mr G Millais
Miss M Richards
Miss Davies
Col W Treacar
Capt and Mrs Sutton Jones and child
Mr and Mrs and Miss Jenkins
Capt and Mrs Hamilton and infant
Lt P O Cayalet R W I
Mr Dawsey
Mrs Prantch
Miss Ernsberger
Miss Wilson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Spalding
Mr M Leil and friend
Surg-Lt-Colonel Waters
Mr Tekcoram and son
Mr H J Grey
Baboo Tekcoram and wife
Mr N E Abraham
Col F H Thomas
Mr C M Crutchley
Mr Herriff
Mr Sullivan.

FOR ADEN.

Mr D Davis
Mrs Walter Mitchell

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A TRIUMPHANT chorus of "I told you so" has greeted the statement of accounts of the great World's Fair, showing a probable deficit, at the expiration of the fifty odd days that are yet to run, of about three million sterling. This loud crowing of pessimistic prophets is not due to any active spite against our American cousins. As long as Jonathan conducts himself in a tolerably modest fashion, not bragging more than is essential to let off, as through a safety valve, the surplus steam of his immeasurable conceit, no one grudges him his high falutin opinions of his own powers as an organizer. But when he declares his intention of "whipping creation" with the immensity of his exposition, with the incomparable uniqueness of his womankind's pavilion, and with the irresistible fascination of his attractions, it is naturally expected that he will carry out his programme so as to eclipse for ever our diminutive island glory. There is consequently a grunt, not altogether of dissatisfaction, at the news, that regardless of the cablegrams with which the universe was harried, describing the temples of jelly, the towers of ox tongues, the concert room of pianos played by electricity, the hammer of the women of Montana, and the golden last nail driven by the Lady President, the gigantic speculation has failed to draw, and, like some of our own great efforts in the same line, has resulted in pecuniary loss to the shareholders.

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It is depressing to the promoters to realise that the very steps taken to force the success of the World's Fair—the extraordinary bounds of the programme, and the extravagant outlay on advertising—were instrumental in bringing about its failure. People were actually afraid to go to Chicago; afraid of quarantine in New York harbour or exile in some island asylum in case of the outbreak on shipboard of infectious disease; afraid that in the anticipated tremendous rush westward there would be one of those monstrous railway smashes, for which the States are already well renowned; afraid of some shocking accident from fire and flood with which American cities are also familiar; afraid of overcrowding in hotels and scarcity of accommodation and provisions; afraid, above all, of the lack of the almighty dollar. So the thoughts of European tourists turned in other directions, and their loose cash was scattered broadcast on the Continent instead of being garnered into the World's Fair exchequer.

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The story of many of the big popular speculations is the same financially as of Chicago. Olympia at Kensington has witnessed many managerial smashes, the Crystal Palace after years of nursing pays a bare dividend; the Aquarium hardly keeps its head above water, the Alexandra Palace in the east is as dead as Semiramis, and the unlucky Albert Palace, in Battersea Park—a Guinness's gift to the ungrateful Dubliners, from whom it was filched back again when they declined him as a parliamentary representative—has lately shown itself hardly worth a song in public estimation. And other towns and other countries have similar experiences.

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The records of foreign opera-houses show an expenditure far beyond their receipts. The subvention granted to the Paris Opera is £32,000 a year, which is far from sufficient; but other means are found to supplement the Government grant, or else the *Commission des Theatres* would have to close the doors, as owing to the high prices for seats and the want of variety in the choice of operas and singers the house is seldom full. Vienna, like Paris, has a subsidised opera-house. Next to Paris it is the finest in Europe. But the mounting of the operas is very inadequate. Still its outlay exceeds its takings, as the population is comparatively small, and notwithstanding its subsidy of £32,000 the Emperor has to cover a deficit of from £12,000 to £20,000 out of his private purse, that his people may enjoy operatic performances during ten months in the year.

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The Berlin Opera house is another that, though heavily subsidised by the State, does not pay. The German Emperor usually has to make up for a deficit of about £10,000 at the end of the year. It is altogether a state-managed affair, the director being chosen by the Government and paid a fixed salary. There are five performances a week, which include classic opera, comic opera, and ballet. Wagner is most popular, the older composers nights being comparatively unpatronized. There is very little of the splendour or realistic effects to which Londoners are used in the setting up of the pieces, and the *salle* is not, as in other cities, the *rendezvous* of smart Berlin Society.

***

Roman opera is performed only during the two months of the Carnival. A grant of £10,000 is allowed by the Municipality—not the State—but Italian *artistes* find a better market for their musical wares in other countries, [illegible] what is used to be. Madrid on the contrary, has good *artistes*, and its Opera is well supported, though the prices of seats are high. The *mise en-scene* is poor, as in the other Continental houses, though it receives a proportionately high grant of £26,000 per annum.

***

The Brussels opera, owing to its popular prices—stall seats being only three francs—is well patronized. But the very low takings cripple the management's resources, and even with a subsidy from the Communal Council, it could hardly show a satisfactory balance-sheet if it were not for the enthusiasm which the citizens have for Wagner, whose works are consequently often on the play bill. It is a remarkable fact that the prices have not varied during the past forty years, though the salaries of the *artistes*, of the musical director, and of all the subordinates, as well as expenses generally, have more than doubled. A proposal to adapt the charge of admission to the altered circumstances was made a couple of years ago, but was negatived by the Council—a wise decision if it sees its way to keeping open house at popular prices.

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A propos of opera, *La Gazette Piedmontese* gives particulars of the strange voice promoters or preservers, which famous lady-singers have been in the habit of using. Madame Soutag indulged in sardines; Madame Despiorre in drinking hot water; Madame Nilson, beer; Madame Cruvelli claret; Madame Patti, seltzer water; Madame Cobol ate pears; Madame Trebelli, strawberries; Madame Forghi-Mamo took snuff; Madame Dorus-Gras ate cold meat. Male singers also indulged in fads in vocal matters. Salsatt, the Swedish tenor, used to eat pickled cucumber; Berk, the baritone, hardly ever spoke for fear of injuring his voice; and Kiellerman indulged in the luxury of sucking prunes. Strange that none of the singers appear to have conceived a longing for onions, though their curative power in cases of throat affection is as widely known as most specifics.

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There are several interesting anecdotes of musical men and gentlemen included in the newly published volume, entitled *Musical Life and Recollections of Jules Riviere* (Sampson, Low and Co.) Riviere was to London a perfect stranger to English ways and speech in 1857. For some time he carried a card with his address at "Trafalgar Square Hotel" written on it, by which means he was able to find his way home with the assistance of the police, though he was dumb. Now, he writes perfect English; but it was not without wrestling severely with our unmanageable tongue that he acquired facility in its use. In London Riviere first was introduced to professional work by the eccentric Jullien, then an exile from his country for disregarding a police injunction. Jullien had been directing a grand fantasia on "Les Huguenots," and night after night the neighbourhood was driven to despair by the volleys of cannon and musketry with which he thundered, so that at last the intervention of the police was sought to obtain peace. Jullien disregarded the official notice as well as the neighbourly remonstrance, so a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he fled to London, choosing twenty years' banishment to five years' imprisonment.

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Riviere tells many amusing stories of Jullien. One of his audacious proposals was to set the Lord's prayer to music. The incongruity of the idea lay in the fact that Jullien was a composer of dance music. But when it was pointed out to him, this incompatable ego ist replied that a composition bearing on its title-page two of the greatest names in history could no fail to be a success; and he explained his meaning definitely by jotting down the proposed title:—

"The Lord's Prayer.
Words by
Jesus Christ;
Music by
Jullien."

"Just think of it," he said with intense self-satisfaction, and M. Riviere could only add "Poor Jullien."

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Of Madame Antoinette Sterling, who has recently charmed the musical world of the Antipodes, singing in her gracious good nature at several of the Melbourne hospitals and visiting the female prisoners in the gaol, M. Riviere has reminiscences. He recalls how in 1873 she was so little known and so anxious for an engagement that she sang without fee at Riviere's Promenade Concerts, at Covent Garden. Mrs. Weldon also sang for nothing, but M. Riviere paid dearly afterwards for the privilege of introducing her to the musical world, by being involved by that litigious lady in several law-suits. Carlotta Patti was another of the singers with whom Riviere was brought into unpleasant contact. The touchiness of the vocal *artiste* is so well understood that little evidences of temper count for nothing. But, according to M. Riviere, Carlotta does not lightly forgive or forget. She was so enraged, he tells us, at the success of another singer with whom she chanced to be associated at one of Riviere's concerts, that she tore her gloves in tatters and flung them at the conductor's feet vowing she would never again sing for him in her life. Many years after, M. Riviere, thinking she must have repented of her temper, offered her a good engagement; but the word "No" with the signature "Carlotta Patti" was the only response.

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A good story of Felicien David's early experiences comes to hand this month from the pen of another musical raconteur. After a very successful concert given by David in Cairo, the Khedive sent for the young musical artist and asked him if he would give a few lessons to the ladies of the harem. David, picturing a situation at once novel and entrancing, which would make him the envied of all male creatures from Blarney to Bosphorus, agreed—inwardly rapturous but outwardly demure for the sake of appearances before the Khedive. After sometime waiting in an empty room, a negro entered and stood silently by the piano. Then David, wondering at the delay, enquired when his pupils were coming. "Oh," replied the Negro, "you are to give the lesson to me, and I am to give it to the ladies."

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To return to the subject of expositions, the people of Antwerp, on whom financial failure over the water appears to have no deterrent effect, are getting up a World's Fair on their own account, which will be opened on the 5th May, 1894. The Belgian Government with a view to advertising its country's products and manufactures, is giving material encouragement to the undertaking, in the hope of opening new markets for Flemish specialities—trade in the Netherlands having suffered like that of other countries in recent years from depression and over-production. As an Art centre, Antwerp will make the most of its artistic advantages, devoting a great part of the show to exhibits of painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture. Old Antwerp will be revived and peopled with citizens in mediæval costume, who will be engaged in the world-forgotten trades that machinery has all but extinguished. Fairs, tournaments, and processions will also be held, and everything carried out with the aid of practical artists, so as to recreate the interesting associations of the Middle Ages.

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Ladies tenacious of their rights will relish an episode that is reported from Newcastle, where Mrs. Ormiston Chant, well-known for her ardour on all subjects connected with women's progress, was giving a lecture. It was on the well-worn subject of women's equality with men that she was speaking when an enemy of female enfranchisement rose up and asked: "How is it, if women are equal in mental capacity to men, that no woman has produced a William Shakespeare?" "Indeed," replied Mrs. Chant, fixing the author of the unfortunately constructed question with her bright black eyes—"Who did then?"

HEALTH OF BOMBAY FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1893.

EXCLUSIVE of the still born, 5,917 deaths were registered in the third quarter of the present year ending on the 20th September, being 583 less than in the preceding quarter and 753 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The rise in mortality in the week preceding the period of disturbance will be observed. The death-rate is equal to 28·80 per 1,000 of population calculated on the census of 1891.

Examining the statistics according to the place of birth we find that 3,418 persons including still-born were born in Bombay, 2,886 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 89 persons could not be ascertained.

The fever mortality is 780 less than in the last quarter, and 567 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 433 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers 1,032 were referred to remittent fever, being 638 less than in the last quarter, and 460 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 192 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 122 less than in the last quarter, and 63 less than in the corresponding three months of the past year; 56 were ascribed to ague, being 25 less than in the last quarter, and 41 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; and 9 were referred to enteric fever. In all 1,289 deaths were referred to fevers.

The mortality from small-pox is 89 less than in the last quarter, but 11 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 106 cases of which five proved fatal.

The death-rate from diseases of the respiratory system were 89 less than in the last quarter, but 14 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 1,090 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system, of these 651 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 10 less than in the last quarter, and 39 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and 287 were referred to pneumonia, being 10 more than in the last quarter and 58 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

From diseases of the digestive system 685 deaths were registered, being 160 more than in the last quarter but 62 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diarrhœa 382 deaths were referred, being 105 more than in the quarter. To dysentery 141 deaths were due, being 46 more than in the last quarter, but 78 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 162 deaths were referred, being nine more than in the last quarter and 16 more than in the corresponding period of the past year.

From affections of the nervous system 578 deaths were registered, being 113 more than in the last quarter, but 54 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

There were 22 deaths from Puerperal fever against 34 in the corresponding period of the last year.

No death from hydrophobia was registered.

The mortality from phthisis is 80 more than in the last quarter, but 117 less than in the corresponding period of the past year.

To diseases of the circulatory system 35 deaths were referred, being 32 less than in the last quarter and 22 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

From diseases of the generative system 72 deaths were registered, being 35 more than in the last quarter and 10 more than in the corresponding months of the past year.

Nine deaths were registered under the head of leprosy.

To the general affection—dropsy—37 deaths were ascribed, being 18 more than in the last quarter but six less than in the corresponding period of the past year.

Fourteen deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system, being one more than in the last quarter, but five less than in the corresponding months of the past year.

From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 20 deaths were registered, being eight more than in the last quarter, and four more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

To diseases of the cutaneous system eight deaths were referred, being two more than in the last quarter but three less than in the corresponding months of the past year.

Six premature births were registered.

The deaths from old age and debility were 47 more than in the last quarter and 10 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. 677 were registered.

The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 174 being 81 more than in the last quarter and 77 more than in the corresponding months of the past year; 10 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being three less than in the last quarter and three less than in the corresponding period of the past year; of the deaths from poisoning eight were suicidal and two accidental. The deaths from drowning were 13 more than in the last quarter, 12 suicidal, 14 accidental, and in six instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the city is shown below:—

Annual rate per 1,000 of population

Hindus	24·99
Hindus, low caste	49·06
Mussulmans	37·96
Parsees	22·67
Europeans	21·96

The infant mortality is 365 less than in the last quarter and 237 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 2,563 children under four years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Annual rate per 1000.
Under 1 year	1822	288·16
Under 2 years	485	143·67
Under 3 years	179	50·92
Under 4 years	77	23·81

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 4,144 bodies were buried, 1,952 burnt, and 297 conveyed to the Towers of Silence.

3,789 living—1,955 male, 1834 female—and 476 still-born births were registered, being 47 more than in the last quarter but 117 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The proportion of males to females by the last Census was as 170·60 to 100; but, assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 31·45.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Clowes, of the 1st East Lancashire Regiment, is about to retire on full pay, having completed 30 years' service last month.

THE 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles will be one of the two regiments coming out to India directly from England with the reliefs of 1894-95. The other will most probably be the 2nd Leinster, also at Aldershot.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters, Colonel A. Chaplin, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, having reported his arrival at Allahabad, assumes charge of the office of the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, from Captain F. H. Anderson, Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, from the 30th September.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "perhaps Mr. Walter Besant may agree with some of his American friends who found Cotton Mather under the guise of 'Cothis Meltier.' Will he be very much vexed if he is told that Newhaven is in Christie-Johnston-Land, and that the Connecticut town is New Haven?" Not vexed at all, but very pleased to be set right; and as to "Cothie Meltier"—why it *was* Cotton Mather, I now remember perfectly well the whole train of thought. Cotton Mather—that wonderful Pope among Protestants. The misprint, which is very funny, quite set me off the real name.

The question of misprints and uncorrected errors is a very large one; we have all suffered; some of us have even been improved by the compositor when he sometimes gives his mind to the meaning of what he sets up. Two such mistakes occur to me. I do not know whether I have ever mentioned them before in the *Table Talk*—I think not. They both belong to the same book. It is called "My Little Girl," and was written some twenty years ago by another hand with mine. In one chapter the principal character, a middle-aged hero, was represented as setting off and walking through the streets with intent to inflict summary chastisement—Lynch Law—upon an offender; for the purpose he carried a light weapon in his hand, and, pleased with the imagination of what he proposed doing, he poised and balanced the cane, "smiling" as he went. The compositor turned the word into "smoking and the mistake was not noticed incorrecting the proof, and there it remained until the last edition—a blot upon the book. And again, on the last page it was written—I quote from memory and inexactly—"things forgotten as quickly as children's carache." [illegible] compositor [illegible] "carache;" and the reader, thinking it was French, put it in italics *carache* which made it look very French indeed; and that mistake also was not observed. Mostly, however, I reproach myself for a mistake in another book which it was wicked carelessness not to have discovered. In the MS. it was stated that some loving hand had caused to be engraved on a certain tomb a reference to a certain text of Scripture, but that an ignorant sculptor had spoiled it by a mistkake in the chapter. Well; but the mistake, as given in the text, meant nothing at all, and to this day I have never been able to find out what was originally meant, and what that sculptor should have carved on the tomb.

The appointment of the Rev. Samuel Barnett, of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, to a Canonry at Bristol is eminently satisfactory. One says, "At Last." Here is a man who for a quarter of a century has been doing the greatest possible work for the Church of England—reconciling the Church to a class long estranged from it—showing these people the Church in daily life—placing the Church before them as they never before saw it—not pushing and driving and pulling and bribing them to attend the Church services, but letting the services be the ever-present and visible centre of the work which they could see going on all around them—a work of self-sacrifice and never-ending toil. Nowhere can be found a parish whose history is more remarkable for this long period than that of St. Jude's. But to the man who did it all, who created that history with his own hand, nothing had hitherto been given—no honour; no dignity; no public recognition. As it is elsewhere, so it is in the Church—*tulit alter honores*—the other fellow gets the honours. The Rev. Samuel Barnett is now a Canon of Bristol. But he has worked in the Diocese of London. What about St. Paul's? What about Westminster? Bristol, however, is getting on. They already have Canon Ainger. They are aiming, perhaps, at the laubable ambition of giving their Canonries to the clergy of distinction.

The question of Woman Suffrage is not yet so burning that it may be considered a political or partisan subject. In other words, a plain man may express a plain opinion upon it. The deputation from the Women's Emancipation Union which waited on Mr. Courtney, himself friendly to the cause, may be expected to know the arguments best calculated to advance their object. Very well. Here are their arguments. One speaker said that a million women in the country had signed petitions in favour of it; how about the remaining eighteen millions? Did Mr. Gladstone, another speaker asked, expect them to use the argument of physical force, which alone seemed able to penetrate the thick [illegible] skulls of the majority of the present Cabinet? The word "masculine," thus used, clearly implies that the male brain is more stupid than the female. Mr. Right [illegible] was then told that women demand the right [illegible] and solve the social problems which have this right. The social problems, surely, they already day are investigated, and solutions [illegible] of the month by month, in the magazines—the *Contemporary*, the *Fortnightly*, &c.—or day by day in the papers. That is where men and women can, and do, investigate and try to solve them. I say "try" because the same subjects are investigated year after year; so that one supposes they are not solved. Indeed, if they were solved, the magazines would have to be closed. Again in the words of a male speaker, "If women had the franchise, they would begin to use their vote in advancing their own interests in the same way as the men now do theirs." This opens up a very pleasing prospect of duplicated corruption: for whereas now we have always to contend against the abuse of free institutions for the purposes of personal and private ends by men, we shall now have the satisfaction of opening the door to a similar danger from women. Speaking again as a plain man, I confess that the deputation has not yet converted me.

Here again, is a little objection at the outset. All society rests upon force, and will continue to rest on force. The policeman marches in the streets; the soldier marches on the frontier. Nay, as civilisation advances society will more and more rest upon force; because while the higher life becomes easier, happier, more desirable; while the higher nature becomes more cultivated, and surrounds itself with larger pleasures—so it will be the more envied and desired by the lower life and the lower nature, which we shall most certainly always have with us. The fighting men preserve life, property, and order. Let us not forget that. And as in the lower stages of civilisation, so in the higher—and always and always, till we reach, in a million of years or so, that stage in which there will be no enemies to fear from without, no thieves and disturbers of order to fear from within—the fighting man will always remain master. The world is still a camp, and, whatever we pretend, the King or the President is still the commander-in-chief, and the principal function of the Council of State is the preservation of the public safety, wherefore the Conncil of State represents the generals and officers in debate. *The fighting man will remain master.* I once wrote a little history called "The Revolt of Man," in which this great truth was the text. I find that the advocates of Woman Suffrage, which means, whatever they may pretend, women in the House, have all read this book, and that they do not love me in consequence.

Meantime I venture to call the attention of the ladies who are always talking about masculine skulls, and the complete equality of women in all fields, to the following interesting facts. The programme of the British Association, which meets at Nottingham this year, was published in the *Times* of Sept. 2. It covers a large area—a very large area—an immense area—of intellectual activity. It is thus divided: (1) Mathematical and Physical Science. In this section women are not represented at all. (2) Chemistry and Mineralogy. In this section women are not represented at all. (3) Geology. In this section women are not represented at all. (4) Biology. In this section women are not represented at all. (5) Geography. In this section one lady reads a paper. (6) Economic Science and Statistics. In this section women are not represented at all (7) Social Economics. In this section women are not represented at all. (8) Mechanical Science. In this section women are not represented at all. (9) Anthropology. In this section one lady reads a paper. Now, I am not rash enough, nor do I desire to affirm that women are not the equals of men in intellectual capacity, but I do maintain that they have not yet proved their equality in any single branch of intellectual activity, and here at a gathering to consider every branch of scientific study women are practically unrepresented, unless the *Times* programme is incomplete.

If ever we have a Congress of Literature, on the other hand, I should expect papers in every branch by women. The universities are open to women, and they may take up any branch of science or scholarship they please. Yet see—none of them venture into the scientific field. Scholarship, history, fiction, poetry—these are the branches which seem to attract the majority of girl students. Science hitherto has enlisted very few. I wonder why.

An American lady interviewer asked me the other day what I thought the noblest career for a woman. I said I thought it was Marriage. She seemed astonished. That is, in fact, my deliberate opinion. More—I believe that if the question were put to any woman who has lived the matron's life, and has sons and daughters grown up, whether, looking back, she would still deliberately choose to be the mother of these sons and daughters, or would become a journalist, novelist, teacher, nurse artist, type-writer, clerk, cashier, or any of the many occupations open to women, she would, without the least hesitation, declare that she would prefer the matron's life as the noblest and highest lot open to women. To enrich the world with noble children, to give the country more brave hands and honest hearts—what, in comparison with this, is the independence of the single woman, or her work—her average work? Do not talk about the isolated cases of genius: talk about the average work. That all women cannot marry is perfectly true; that women are making it every day more difficult to marry by taking men's work is also true; but these two propositions belong to another paragraph.

REVIEWS.

"THE CHANNEL ISLANDS" by DAVID T. ANSTED, AND ROBERT G. LATHAM (W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S. W.) This work gives a description of the interesting Channel Islands, their Natural History, Ethnology, and Arch

from those with which they started from India, but Mr. Justice Telang's acquaintance with Western life and civilization was entirely obtained from the literature of the West, and it was entirely through the medium of books that he became acquainted with what might be Western civilization. For the rest he passed his time in study, and we might say that he led a simple and quiet Hindu life, which his forefathers had always led. Although he was imbued with the literature of the West, he knew nothing of the unrest and disquiet which characterizes Western life at the present day. The words of a poet are very applicable to him. "Through the medium of books he was able to hear the great stir of the great babel without feeling the crowd, and to hear the roar which she pours through her gate from a far distance." It appears to me, gentlemen, that this combination of knowledge which he had acquired by reading books of Western life, combined with the quiet Hindu life that he led had a peculiar effect upon him, and not only made him more especially interesting, but in a great measure it enhanced those peculiar qualities he had at command. Now gentlemen, there is only one other circumstance to which I think I ought to refer, and that is that it is impossible to think of Mr. Justice Telang merely as a professional man, but it is also as a member of society we must consider him and the leading part he took in all questions of social and political progress. It may be briefly said there was nothing of the demagogue or the agitator in Mr. Justice Telang, but he was possessed of a thoroughly patriotic and liberal mind—(applause) —and if he approached burning questions they taught he—he did so always with that calm and sound judgment which he brought to bear upon all questions which came under his notice. I think, gentlemen, in those days of social and political progress, such a man possessed with a calm judgment is most invaluable, and though he may not fill the public eye to the same extent as some, still any one who thinks calmly on the subject must be of the opinion that the community had lost in him a most valuable and tried counsellor. I do not think, gentlemen, I ought to say more upon the subject. Mr. Justice Telang's life might be viewed from many points, and as there are other speakers to follow me who will speak at length, I think I have said quite enough to show that from whatever point of view you look upon Mr. Justice Telang [illegible] must be a matter of sincere and deep regret that he has passed away. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Mackichan, who was warmly received, said: In seconding the resolution that has now been moved by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargeant may I be permitted to say at the outset that I esteem it a privilege to have this opportunity of joining in this manifestation of public sorrow by which we seek to pay our tribute of mourning to the memory of the distinguished friend and fellow-citizen whose premature death we unite in lamenting. The occasion itself requires no words to commend it to your unanimous and unfeigned acceptance, for it only gives voice to a feeling that is universal amongst us. It has been anticipated in every part of the Presidency by those spontaneous expressions of sorrow, which have followed each other in quick succession as the fact of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang's death came to be known and realized throughout the land. The sense of loss to which these bear testimony is far wider than the limits stated in the resolution. It extends far beyond the boundaries of the Presidency over which your Excellency holds rule, so far beyond them that the resolution which we now submit on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay will find an echo in the hearts of many throughout the length and breadth of India. But to-night we can only speak on behalf of this Presidency and as a representative assembly composed of all sections of the community, presided over so fitfully by your Excellency as the Governor of the Presidency and as a friend and admirer of the man whose memory we are met to honour, we feel that we express in the resolution which has been submitted the feelings of the entire people. It does not fall to me to speak in detail of the manifold services rendered by Mr. Telang to this community in various spheres of activity and in the different positions of eminence what he has filled. The next resolution will deal adequately with these. I shall touch only incidentally on these aspects of Mr. Telang's career. What I desire to place before you is rather a view of those qualities of his character and life which impressed all who came in contact with him which have made his death a loss so great and so real to this community, and which will cause his memory to be affectionately cherished. We all admired him on account of his great natural abilities, his keen mental grasp, his command of a truly English eloquence; we all welcomed his advancement to the high positions which he filled so worthily—but not these alone will explain the place which he occupied in the affections of his fellow-citizens. It is because these rare gifts and this high position were associated with a personality made attractive by the graces of humility, modesty, and simplicity combined with firmness of resolution, openness of mind, freedom from prejudice, and general manliness of character that Telang was so much respected and trusted while he lived and is so deeply lamented when dead. As one who had many opportunities of observing his career from the time when it began to be prominent down to its close and who was often brought into personal contact with it, I have been asked to second this resolution, for me the memory of Mr. Telang will always stand out as a striking testimony to the power of the higher ideal of life. Mr. Telang's abilities placed within his reach both wealth and position; but he never allowed [illegible] to be turned aside from more vulgar ambitions to the higher ideal which he cherished of a life of simplicity devoted to those higher pursuits which his education and attainments opened up to him. The spirit and aims of the student remained with him in every stage of his career and the pleasure which he sought were those of the man who loves truth and finds delight both in the pursuit and the attainment of it. This was the unseen bond which attached to him the affections of so many of kindred spirit, and which made him the recognized head of the young generation of his educated countrymen. It was not simply that they saw in him an illustration of the heights to which they might aspire in outward success, it was not because they found in him the spokesmen of their thoughts and aspirations in public or political concerns; but because his life in its manner and in its aims was so much in sympathy with their own. Amongst them he was ever one of themselves, placing himself in unpretending simplicity alongside of them and yet while removing all sense of distance and separation suffering no loss of true dignity or respect. And in the wider relations of life also he made it manifest that outward display and the mere external accompaniments of position had no attraction for him. He was, indeed, an example to his generation and to his country of that combination of plain living and high thinking which the best minds in all lands have ever recognised as amongst the highest types of life. Your greatness can afford to dispense with these adjuncts of greatness and no one who knew our departed friend could have failed to recognise this as one of the leading elements in his greatness. Equally conspicuous was his openness of mind, his freedom for prejudice. From this quality sprang the distinctive character of his public influence, the depth and reality of his patriotism. There is a false patriotism which is not easily distinguishable from egotism. Of this Telang had none. He desired the good of his countrymen and he pleaded ably as need arose, for their rights; but with that obscurantism or negative patriotism which refuses the light that comes not from within itself Telang had no sympathy. To him Western culture bore no foreign aspect. He was ready to assimilate every influence from without which made for the regeneration of his country, and I have never known him speak in conversation with such warmth and energy as when expressing his [illegible] of any attempt to discredit reform intellectual, or political, [illegible] because they were [illegible] by the Aryan [illegible]. Possessed of such discernment he recognised the blessings which the union of East and the West was calculated to bring to his country. He himself had experienced what some of those meant and he regarded every man as in reality an enemy to his country's truest good who sought to disparage or undervalue them. Fairness of mind, that judicial attitude which characterized not only his official work but also his private thought was a leading feature in Mr. Telang's disposition and [illegible] or zeal from it sprang, that moderation and fairness of view which made him so effective as a true leader. Another feature in Mr. Telang's life and one to which no doubt much of his success as a scholar and as a jurist was due was the element of conscientious thoroughness which characterised all his work. As one of his predecessors in one of the offices which he held, I am in a position to speak of the character of his services to the University of Bombay. Rarely, almost never absent from the meetings of the Syndicate he made it a matter of duty to go into every detail of business, which came before it and the numberless prints that were circulated for opinion always received the fullest and most careful attention from one to whose whole nature perfunctoriness was already foreign. It is often in such matters of detail that the character of a man most clearly shows itself, and Mr. Telang has left upon all the work he undertook the mark of thorough and painstaking as well as able thought. In some steps taken two or three years ago for the improvement of the University curriculum I was brought into very close contact with our late friend. In these discussions his sense of the students' real needs, his desire for their progress and reality in the student's work were conspicuous and there can be little doubt that his clear convictions on all these points were most helpful in bringing to a successful result, plans of University improvement which many of us had long desired to see carried out. While Mr. Telang's tenure of the office of Vice Chancellor was, alas! brief let us remember that years of eminent service to the University lay behind his elevation to that position of which indeed his elevation to this post in [illegible] was the fitting recognition. The same qualities lay at the foundation of his scholarly attainments. In the midst of a busy life he attained to a position in Sanskrit scholarship which has found wide recognition. Not in this country alone or in England but also on the Continent his merits as a scholar were [illegible]. I remember how not long ago in a conversation which I had with Dr. Albrecht Weber [illegible] how that [illegible] veteran Sanskritist with whom one of his first literary controversies, spoke of services Telang had rendered to Sanskrit scholarship gracefully acknowledging the contributions which he and other distinguished Indian Sanskritists had made to the advancement of this branch of learning. There can be no doubt that if Telang had devoted himself exclusively to the pursuit of his favourite study he would have attained to the highest rank in this department. The fact that he accomplished so much amid the distractions of a busy life at the Bar and in the Bench is sufficient proof that all this was within his reach. I have already alluded to his position in relation to the educated youth of our Presidency. They have lost a great leader; many of them have been deprived of a generous helper, Telang had many other clients besides those who come within the range of the High Court—students who knew him as their patron and supporter throughout the struggles of their educational career. The public of Bombay [illegible] of what he did in this department but some [illegible] who spend our days among the students of Bombay know how many a poor and able student has been helped through School and College by the well-directed liberality of our late friend. In whatever light we regard Mr. Telang of those qualities which I have spoken of are conspicuous in his public and in his private life. How conscientious they were in his private life is known to his most intimate friends. Mr. Chandavarkar has rendered a true service to Mr. Telang's memory by the illustrations which he has furnished of those characteristics in his interesting communications to the *Times of India* made a few weeks ago. It reveals to us glimpses of the inner life of our late friend and shows us how his mind dwelt upon the highest themes and sought with earnest desire after moral and spiritual light on the great problems of life. But I shall not dwell longer on these aspects of Mr. Telang's life. Every one among you is able to fill in the outline from his own experiences of the man, and every one of us will miss the many-sided personality in which these various gifts were so conspicuous. And all the deeper is our sorrow that his removal was according to from our calculation premature. But let us remember there is nothing premature in the arrangements of God's providence. Telang lived much though he did not live long, and his removal from amongst us in the prime of life and in the fulness of his power may have been designed to impress upon us all the more deeply the higher lessons of his life. The public positions which he filled will be worthily filled by others; but the unique place which he occupied as a connecting link between the various sections of the educated classes and as a potent and healthful influence in an important period in the development of the thought and life of the country will not easily be filled. It is this peculiar sense of loss which has gathered us together this evening in this great memorial meeting. We hope for a lasting public memorial as the outcome of this evening's proceedings, but the trust memorial will still remain in the influence exerted upon this community by those high qualities of life and character which will preserve the name of Telang in honoured remembrance amongst us. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani said: I rise to support the resolution, which has been so eloquently moved by the Chief Justice, and so ably seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, with a heavy heart and feelings of the deepest sorrow. [illegible] was the friend and colleague of our friend is not the loss of friends and admirers only, but the loss of the entire Indian community—such was the sterling worth and such were the virtues of the late Mr. Telang. I fully endorse every word that has fallen from the lips of the mover and the seconder of the resolution in praise of our late lamented fellow-citizen. Of him it might be truly said in the words of the immortal Sadi

> Since the good and the bad alike must die,
> Blest is he who bore away the ball of good;
> For on the grave by the grave an inquiate supply of provision,
> None will bring the a after those—then send them before.

Yes, gentlemen, it seems to me that as if in anticipation of an early death our late lamented friend forwarded to his grave an ample store of good deeds, and although young in age became old in the performance of noble actions, for, says Sadi:

> Greatness consists in wisdom,
> not in age;
> Wealth consists in generosity,
> not in goods.

In fact Mr. Telang was early drawn and attracted to the great and inexhaustible fountain of knowledge and learning and never left its side but every day drank deeper and deeper its rich draughts without in the least intoxicating his brain which in itself was a marvel. For how many are the men who only imbibe shallow drafts only to confuse themselves. In fact his motto was:

> Drink deep or taste
> not the Pierian Spring.

But Mr. Telang was not only a learned scholar. He was something more. He was pre-eminently a citizen in the broadest sense of the term, a citizen indeed pure in thought and pure in deed, and therefore of pure fame. He delighted in good deeds, for "acta senem facinat," and "fearless of fortune and resigned to fate" devoted the short span of his life to knowledge and duty with a zeal and an energy worthy of emulation by every young man of our rising generation.

It may be said of him

> Musk is that which of itself
> Yields a sweet smell,
> Not that which the perfume
> Vendor says is musk.

Our friend like a pilgrim "looked up on high and thanked the God of all." Indeed he was the mirror of his age in this great country. Nay more. He was born, not for one age only but for all time—an example to our generation as well as to generations yet unborn. He knew well that "the glories of our birth and state are shadows" and that the "sceptre and the crown must alike tumble down" and "early or late they must stoop to fate." From his boyhood, therefore, he invariably avoided the pleasures and the follies of this mundane world, and devoted his energies exclusively to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and to the development of his mental and intellectual faculties with all the modesty of the modest Aryan, and down to the day of his lamented death he continued to be an ardent student sedulously bearing in mind the maxim that "it is the mind that makes the body rich." His extensive learning taught him that it is "Only the actions of the just" that "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." He did his best to serve his fellowmen in all possible ways in aiding and believing struggling students, in helping the poor and needy, in supporting and supervising educational institutions, actively performing the duties whose duration in the hall of the Senate of the University, which two years ago honored him with the highest dignity it was in her power to confer on so able and indigenous a son of the soil, the Chamber, on the public platform and [illegible] not the least, on the bench. In short, wherever any good work was to be done, he was to the front, whether it was ameliorating the moral, the social or the political condition of his countrymen or any other equally good cause. With all this, he was reverent towards his teachers and superiors, and kind and courteous to his inferiors, and affable to his equals. As to his spirit of reverence he seems to have closely followed the memorable lines of the late Poet Laureat—

> "Let knowledge grow from more to more,
> But more of reverence in us dwell;
> That mind and soul according well
> May make one music.

Again he continued in himself the simplicity of a child, the energy of a youth, and the wisdom of age. Such was Mr. Telang and such his sterling virtues, public and private. Gentlemen, it is indeed sad, aye, most heart-rending and calamitous to see such a life grow cold at the early age of forty-three, an age when most men just begin their public career of usefulness. But, however brief that life, there is not a man in India who would gainsay that it accomplished more in that compass than falls to the lot of ordinary men of much longer lives. It was, indeed, in the words of the Poet one crowded hour of glorious life, which was worth more than an age of nothingness. (Applause.)

The proposition being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, said: —Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have the honour to propose to you is in the following terms:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Justice Telang as a citizen, a scholar, a friend of education a Judge of the High Court, and lastly as Vice-Chancellor of the University." Gentlemen, I can assure you that I am most fully conscious of my inability to do anything like adequate justice to the resolution which has been entrusted to me, but belonging to the same profession as Mr. Telang, and having had for many years the privilege of his friendship I could not refuse the opportunity of taking part in this meeting which has been called to honour his memory. I can truly say that by none is Mr. Telang's premature death more deeply regretted than by the members of the Bar to which he belongs. When Mr. Telang, after a college and University career, I believe almost unparalleled in its brilliancy in this Presidency at least, became an advocate of the High Court, his learning and his ability, his scrupulous fairness as an advocate, his courtesy of manner and his amiable deposition soon won for him the admiration and regard, and I may even say the affection of all his competitors. Gentlemen, unless most of us in Bombay at least—who follow the arduous profession of the Law and who find in its practice sufficient for our energies, Mr. Telang found time to devote to other matters, and the resolution which I have just read will recall to your recollection how manifold were the public duties he imposed upon himself. I do not propose to go at length into the details of Mr. Telang's public career, for there are others who will be speaking after me who are far more qualified than I am to speak on that point, but I may say that in every social or political question which arose in his time he took a leading and an active part. It is not necessary that all of us should always have agreed in all the views he advocated, but we must all have admired the clearness, the moderation and the rare eloquence with which he expressed them; we must have recognised the sincerity of his purpose and have felt that he believed that what he was advocating was best calculated to promote the best interests of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Telang was deeply interested in the extension of the principle of local self-government in this country, and I think I may say without any disparagement to the other able men who have worked in the same field that no one has had a greater share than Mr. Telang in the success which local self-government has achieved in this city. It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to offer you any estimate of Mr. Telang as a scholar. I, and I think most of you, must accept on that point the verdict of experts. Mr. Telang's reputation as a scholar, has extended far beyond the limits of this country. His work has come under the notice of men who have made Sanskrit the study of their lives and his eminence in this branch of letters has been acknowledged by all who are competent to form an opinion upon it. I may, however, refer to the very special advantages which his scholarship have had in the elucidation of the Hindoo Law, and I think that if there had been more men like Mr. Telang who combined the training of a lawyer with a masterly knowledge of the Sanskrit language the Hindoo law would present fewer difficulties to advocates than it does to those who have to administer it. I believe it to be impossible to over-estimate the benefits which Mr. Telang has conferred upon the cause of education in this Presidency. He firmly believed himself in the advantages of education for the people of this country. He had himself profited to the utmost by the advantages and opportunities that were afforded to him, and he was ever most anxious that what education had done for him it should do for others also. For years he was a member of the Syndicate of the University and was one of the most painstaking and useful members of that body, and I may also remind you that though to a large extent he depended upon his profession he gave up no less than six months of his time for the purpose of serving on the Educational Commission (applause). For no other purpose than to advance the cause he had so much at heart. The Chief Justice has referred to the very great loss which the High Court has sustained by reason of the death of Mr. Telang, and Sir Charles Sargent has spoken as one who was his colleague in the administration of justice, and I may be allowed to say that we who have had the privilege of practising before Mr. Telang feel as deeply that loss. When Mr. Telang after a successful career at the Bar was raised to the Bench we who had known him so well for years and who knew his powers felt sure that he would be an honour to the Bar at which he had obtained his legal training and would worthily maintain the reputation and traditions of the High Court, and our expectations were most fully realised. He brought to the discharge of his duties a mind naturally most acute, trained by considerable experience, he had a profound and accurate knowledge of law in all its branches. In Hindoo Law he was of course a specialist, and in addition to that he had the most absolutely judicial mind and the most wonderful power of clear and accurate expression, and I must not forget the invariable courtesy and patience with which he whether in sickness or in health, treated those who appeared before him. Gentlemen, remembering the man that Mr. Telang was, I think you will agree with me it is only fitting that in this city in which he was born and in which his life was passed that even his contemporaries who have known and admired him should raise some memorial which will serve to keep alive in the memories of those who come after as a recollection of his abilities and of his services, and therefore, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in asking you to accept the resolution which I have read to you. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, who was received with loud applause, said: Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked by the provisional committee to second the resolution which has been so ably placed before you for your acceptance by the Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. Lang. My only claim to stand before you on this occasion is that I have been one of the oldest friends of the lamented Mr. Justice Telang, and have worked with him as a comrade and followed his guidance in many of the struggles that chequered his brilliant career during the past twenty years; that it was permitted to him to fight and suffer for us. Such a gathering as the one that I see before me to-day, expressing as it does one universal feeling of sorrow felt by all classes for the loss we have sustained leaves little room for speech, and on this occasion Mr. Telang's strong convictions on the subject led him to seek an interview with H. E. Lord Reay, in which he urged the paramount importance of providing quarters for the students united to the educational development of the last quarter of a century. He was thoroughly impressed with the importance of removing our students, who are out of the sphere of home influence, from the contamination of the native bazaar and of placing them in residential quarters under healthy moral influences, under the more immediate eye of their teachers and in the close vicinity of the College. This was a project very dear to him and very near his heart; and this knowledge emboldens me to venture to suggest that a most appropriate way of commemorating Mr. Telang's services to the Town and Presidency would be to enlarge the present quarters, which are seriously inadequate and insufficient, by the addition of a new wing to be dedicated to Mr. Telang's honoured name. The best memorial to Mr. Telang is, after all, a living one, viz., better students, the production of better students; and to do this we must provide the homeless students with a healthier environment than an Asiatic bazaar affords, and must place them amid surroundings which are wholesome both for their mental and moral development. The scheme I suggest would be a fitting memorial of Mr. Telang as connected with his own college and with the college he loved so well; it would at the same time confer a boon on the educated classes throughout the Presidency. I make this humble suggestion merely as one scheme to be considered along with others, which will no doubt be proposed, and with no object of superseding the particular institution with which I happen to be connected, but because I know the scheme would have entirely commended itself to Mr. Telang and because it is a sound and feasible scheme with nothing showy or flimsy about it, and the memorial would be one of substantial public utility. Gentlemen, Bombay mourns to-day the loss of a great and good citizen, but his work will live after him and his lamented friend was the guide and the philosopher, and the hero or martyr. I verily believe that if his honesty of purpose would have permitted him to cast off the toils of such a divided life and led him to live in the past or as though the present did not exist or, in the present as though it had no past, he would have been spared longer, his health would not have broken down, and his activities would have been set free. Therefore, little exaggeration is in the statement that I have made that he was a martyr to truth and to his fidelity to truth as he understood it. Our European friends cannot realize the character of this struggle, which Mr. Telang and his friends have to wage. Let them, however, put themselves in our position, or rather let them place themselves in the position of their own ancestors when they also lived such a divided existence. Authorities and precedents and even the words of Greece and Rome had their periods of transition, the early Christian fathers had this experience, the early Protestants had it, Melancthon and Erasmus lived in the same age as Luther. Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon were the contemporaries of the early Calvinists. Our situation is more complex for it is not only in one department, but in all the varied activities of our life, social, religious, political and intellectual that we find ourselves in conflict with the old traditions and ideals as in, and if we have to tread the path of duty every moment balancing one set of vital obligations against others equally imperative, with a determination to walk straight, Mr. Telang, so as to tread upon the toes of the protecting shadow as you all know, lived [illegible] and he typified us all of father and [illegible] We belong to a community which, not in this abiding the reverses that have befallen it, feels with the Jews that we are a chosen race with a noble past and a noble future still in store for us meant for great ends in God's Providence. This self-respect we may not forego, and will not forego. The [illegible] self, which saves it from being, like the other stagnant and backward races, wiped out of existence.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Professor Hathorathwaite, Principal of the Elphinstone College, proposed the next resolution, and spoke in the following terms: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—Much has been said in Bombay in the last few weeks, much has been said this evening in this hall by way of eulogy on the splendid character of the distinguished man whose loss we are met together to deplore. We have been told how fine was his nature, how great he was as a scholar, as a lawyer, as an educationist, and I feel that I can add little to what has been so well said on these points, and so I will offer a few remarks on a side of his character about which a little more may be said—on his relation with the student class and his influence on the rising generation, or rather on successive generations, of the educated native youths of Bombay. Mr. Telang's removal has created a void in the world of education and culture such as must be produced by the death of a man of letters as great as he was; but from another point of view and on other grounds his loss is equally, if not more, to be regretted. He was not a great man only on account of his conspicuous talents, his eminent learning, his lofty character, his official and civic position, he was also great on account of the mind and unfeigned excellence influence he possessed over his countrymen, and especially over those who belong to the student-class; and it is for this reason that it would be hard to exaggerate the magnitude of the loss sustained by the student community, and by the institutions where these students receive their training, and especially that college to which Mr. Telang belonged, and which I have the honour to represent to-night. I have now been engaged in the work of education in this city for twenty-one years, and during nearly all this time have been acquainted with Mr. Telang, while during the past few years I have been privileged to meet him on terms of private and personal friendship. I have had opportunities for observing Mr. Telang's work and the growth of his influence, and I have no hesitation in asserting that during this period no one person has exercised so constant an influence over his young fellow countrymen, and always for their good, as Mr. Telang. The beauty of his character, his standing as a scholar and man of learning, his high rank, all combined to place him in a position of influence which few, perhaps none, have had before him, and which few can hope to possess in the future. And what added to his influence was the fact that his early and rapid success and the succession of honours showered upon him, did not in the least alienate him from those who remained on a lower platform, and did not in the least withdraw him from active sympathy with the student-class of Bombay; his prosperity and the distinctions conferred upon him did nothing to spoil the charming simplicity of his life or to mar the modesty of a character which had in it little that was selfish or self-seeking. As an illustration of this feature of his character I may mention that when last year I wrote a line of congratulation to Mr. Telang on his appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, he characteristically replied, that much as he appreciated the honour done him, he appreciated it principally because it enlarged the sphere of his usefulness to his fellow-countrymen. Men of this lofty type deservedly exercised great influence; and it has been an inestimable boon for the youth of Bombay to have had before them all this time a living example such as Mr. Telang was; to have lived under his immediate influence, to have heard him speak, to have received the impress of his thoughts, must have been of incalculable value to many. In the present day many students, both here and in Europe, are too much disposed to take a sordid utilitarian view of learning, and are apt to mould their studies with an eye to some immediate practical object, as the passing of some particular examination, the successful accomplishment of which may be expected to yield a golden harvest. To such students an example like Mr. Telang's must have read a stern moral lesson. He loved learning for its own sake and in the midst of his busiest occupations at the Bar and on the Bench, in the midst of professional success, which would have intoxicated many men and diverted them from a student's life to the engrossing employment of amassing money, he remained the calm and sober scholar, who loved knowledge for its own sake, who valued learning for its own sake, for the intellectual wealth which it brought to him and to his fellowmen by his means. It has been of the greatest possible advantage to all engaged in the work of education in Bombay to have had a quiet scholarly influence like Mr. Telang's aiding and supporting them in their labours; it has been even of greater advantage to our native students to have had the example of one of their own countrymen, of the educated native youths of Bombay,